

in letters, in religion, and in intellectual contributions in general. Viewed from either point, the Greece of tomorrow may be hopefully expected to be great.

Return of Hellenism

The Conference of London sealed the physical greatness of Greece. San Remo merely ratified it. On May 11 it was conclusively realized, when the Turkish treaty was handed to the Turkish representatives to sign.

Once more after nearly five centuries, Hellenism comes back to those lands made famous through its genius, intelligence and activity. Beginning with the Acroceranian Mountains, those northernmost boundaries of Hellenic civilization, the Greater Greece of tomorrow will include all Epirus and southern Macedonia, won in 1913. The Greek parts of western Thrace, with the famous cities of Xanthi, Chumudjina, and Adrianople, become definitely Greek. Idrakopoli, Kirik-Kilessi, Dimotika, Midia, Rodosto, most ancient seats of the Hellenic race of Thrace, enter the Greek fold. Thus, Thrace, with the exception of a number of districts in which the population is chiefly Moslem and Bulgarian, goes to Greater Greece as far as the walls of Thessalonica, at a distance of 27 miles from Constantinople, the capital of the Greek Empire of five centuries ago. Even the Gallipoli peninsula is joined to Greece, with such portions of the peninsula as are near the straits subject to European control. The Aegean Sea becomes once more a Greek sea. Smyrna, the pride of Ionia, and the fertile plain of the Meander will live again under the reviving activity of the Greeks. Rhodes, the island of medieval romance, and the refuge place of Aeschines will once more hear the Greeks reciting the oration of Demosthenes on the Crown, and the comments of Aeschines to his Rhodian disciples, and Cyprus, the birthplace of Aphrodite, the battleground of numerous struggles between Europe, Asia and Africa, is once more won for European Greece.

Variety of Contribution

What a prospect! The thrifty and practical Epirote, the peasant Macedonian, the cultured Thracian, the cosmopolitan Smyrniote, the sailor islander, the easy-going Cypriote, the stern Cretan, the martial Spartan, the fastidious and loquacious Athenian, the artistic Corfiote, and the shepherd Thessalian, will bring to Greater Greece a variety of material contribution such as will be equaled only by the variety of their intellectual and temperamental contributions.

Thus Greece, which commenced her independent life in 1828, with an area of less than 25,000 square miles of rocks and ruins, and with a population of nearly 750,000 people, will celebrate next year the centenary of her freedom with an area of 60,000 square miles, and a population of nearly 7,500,000 people. The ports of Piræus, Salonika, and Smyrna, which are the eyes through which the Balkans and western Asia Minor will look out toward the Mediterranean and toward opportunity and western civilization, will be the precious possession of the Hellenes. And the Aegean shores, the lungs of nearly 150,000,000 people of Europe and Asia, will be in the keeping of Greater Greece.

The Greek gods, long silenced by the oppression of the Turks, will again cheer their Greeks, who will plow the violet waves of the island-studded Aegean.

The voice of Athens, and the song of Smyrna will once more be heard in the Euxine as the Greek sailors will unload their precious cargoes in the ports of Slav and Ruman, Armenian and Turk, and Georgian. The spirit of winged Hermes will lead the Chiot and the Cephalonian steamers far into the starry Indian seas, and the pale waters of China, while the ships of daring Andros will seek the shores of the Atlantic and the tropical surge.

The Greek merchant, the Greek teacher, and the Greek colonist will pierce the dark heart of Asia, and will carry with them the merchandise of the West, and the light and spirit of Hellas as of old.

Conquest of East

Greater Greece, free, wealthy, and secure, guided by the spirit of the past, and led by her inherent genius for liberal service, will conquer the East by the charm of her civilization, and not by force of arms. Indeed, the Greek race, except in the days of Alexander, the Macedonian, never launched upon conquests by force of arms. Hellenism always conquered by the spirit. The barbarians flocked to the Greeks and strove for recognition in the Hellenic societies. It was the same story with Slavs and Rumanians until recently. The Greeks have, through their schools and their institutions, formed the aristocracy of spirit everywhere in the Near Orient. Friendship and understanding with Bulgaria, Rumania, Serbia, and Armenia are the basic principles of the policies of Mr. Venizelos, and of all the statements of Greece.

Greece must befriend little Albania, and must help the Turks to find their way to civilization and progress. Greece must take the lead in establishing permanent peace in the Balkans. The Hellenic spirit can develop only in conditions of tranquility. Greece must give her hand to her neighbors in the Balkans and, with a broadness of sympathy which characterizes Mr. Venizelos, win the common efforts of the Balkan nations toward the regeneration of the long-tried and grievously oppressed Near East.

What an opportunity for Greater

Greece! What a mission! No nation is so well fitted, no people so favored by geography, history and temperament as the Greeks to prove worthy of their mission and to fulfill the expectations of mankind for a really Greater Greece, morally, intellectually, and materially.

CONCLUDING STAGES IN FOURNIER CASE

Special cable to The Christian Science Monitor from its correspondent in Paris. PARIS, France (Sunday)—The trial of General Fournier and other officers for not having defended longer the fortress of Mauberge in 1914, is ending, and it would be easy to predict an acquittal. The prosecuting officer before the court martial concluded in favor of General Fournier, declaring that, while regretting that the governor of Mauberge had not pushed his energy to the limit, he had nevertheless

CILICIAN APPEAL TO SUPREME COUNCIL

Handing Over of Cilicia to Turks Is Declared to Be Diametrically Opposed to Solemn Promises Made by the Allies

Special to The Christian Science Monitor. ADANA, Cilicia—The Christians of Cilicia—Armenians, Greeks, Syrians, Chaldeans, Assyrians, Jacobites, have addressed the following collective appeal to the Supreme Council: "The Armenians of Cilicia, who have waited until now with perfect calm and confidence hope the decisions of the Peace Conference regarding the future destiny of their country, as well as their Christian compatriots, without

an insignificant minority. The Fellas, the Kurds and the Circassians, inhabiting Cilicia, have nothing in common with the Turks, notwithstanding the fact that some of them, led astray, have, through an aberration of the mind, due to intense Pan-Islamic propaganda, associated themselves with the Turks against the Christians. By what right, therefore, is this minority going to be invested with the privilege to govern the Christian majority and also the Muhammadan Turkish minorities, who by themselves are more numerous than the Turks themselves? This decision, heralded by Lord Curzon, if carried out, is diametrically opposed to the solemn promises made by, and the undertakings entered into by, the allied powers, to the principles of justice and of humanity proclaimed by the Allies during the war.

"The experience of Macedonia is in the memory of every one, in order that it should not be renewed in Cilicia with the same negative and disastrous

at Zeytoun, at Hadjin, in the mountain fastnesses of Amanus and Hassan Beyli, Bahtche and Harounie, as well as in the name of our other fighting men, who side by side with the gallant French soldiers, are resisting victoriously the attacks of the sanguinary Kemalists bands at Sis and Ekbes, as on the Cilician plains.

"We fervently beg and adjure the allied powers, and especially France, in whose spirit of inalterable justice we believe, to save Cilicia once for all from that horrible nightmare of Turkish sovereignty, the maintenance of which would perpetuate the calamities of the past and would condemn to death a population which has for so long been sighing for its liberation."

Signed: "Mgr. Pascal Kekiklian, Armenian Catholic Bishop of Adana; "G. E. Arutunian, pastor of the Armenian Protestants of Adana; "G. Kechichian, president of the Armenian Civil Council of Adana; "Sahag Jancotchian, representative of the Social Democratic Hentcha-

commission must be accepted without conditions. According to the "Tribuna," the council also considered the question of participation of the various states admitted to the League, and also the question of the admission of new states such as Luxembourg, Estonia and the Ukraine, who have officially requested admission while other states have signified their intention of putting forward similar requests. But before these states can be admitted, the permanent commission on armaments, provided for under Article IX of the covenant, must draw up a report on its military, naval and air forces and armaments. The meeting decided to invite President Wilson to convene a general assembly of the League in autumn.

SERIOUS THREAT TO SOVIETS' POSITION

Line of Communications on Black Sea Coast Approached by Polish Cavalry—100 Miles Advance by Poles Is Recorded

Special cable to The Christian Science Monitor from its European News Office. LONDON, England (Saturday)—The Central News reports that the Moscow wireless station, which has been silent for some days, has recommenced sending messages, the first of which seems to have been received at Reval on Thursday night, but the Marconi Wireless Company in London, while receiving three messages from other Russian wireless stations, has received none from Moscow.

It is understood that the silence, which has been the subject of much speculation, is probably due to the strict military censorship established in consequence of the Polish success. According to authoritative information, the advance since the commencement of the offensive on April 24 amounts to about 100 miles, and their maximum penetration along the Kovel Elizabethgrad railway to over 150 miles. The Polish cavalry are approaching the main line of communications of the Bolsheviks on the northwest coast of the Black Sea.

Soviet troops are much handicapped by poor transportation facilities.

Azerbaijan Ultimatum Rejected

Special cable to The Christian Science Monitor from its European News Office. LONDON, England (Saturday)—The representative of The Christian Science Monitor learns in an authoritative quarter that, in the region of South Russia, in the Caucasus, Armenia has rejected the ultimatum of Azerbaijan ordering their troops to clear out of the districts north of Tiflis, and is concentrating troops in this area to repel an expected attack. The report that the Armenian Republic has surrendered to the Russian Government seems to be without foundation. Negotiations for an alliance with Georgia are proceeding, and Armenia has also applied to the Entente for assistance.

Poland's Improved Position

WASHINGTON, District of Columbia—Victories won by the Polish armies in Russia have placed Poland in such a position that within a short time it will be able to resume peace negotiations with the Bolsheviks, the Polish Legation was informed on Saturday by its government.

"The Polish Government," the cable message stated, "has given proof of its peaceful intentions in notes and official communications. The manner in which Poland has treated the Ukrainian question proves the complete absence of any imperialistic aspirations or intentions of conquest. The victories of our army have placed us in a position that within a short time we will be able to reconsider peace, leaving to the Soviet Government the privilege of choosing the place for the negotiations from among the places proposed by Poland and which will answer the purpose for which intended."

Soviets Declare Amnesty

Special cable to The Christian Science Monitor from its European News Office. LONDON, England (Saturday)—Russian wireless messages state that the Soviet Executive Committee has decided that all able-bodied convicts, detained in prison, shall be made to work on the reparation of bridges. The amnesty issued on May 1 will be extended to all categories.

Bessarabia newspapers report that the parliamentary elections are exciting but little interest in the country. They declare that for the purpose of winning votes, Mr. Averescu has declared an amnesty to certain categories of prisoners.

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NEW DEVELOPMENT IN BRITISH POLITICS

Abdication of Liberal and Labor Opposition in Parliament and in Elections Leaves Government With Undisputed Power

Special cable to The Christian Science Monitor from its European News Office. WESTMINSTER, England (Sunday)—There is no lack of work for Parliament to do, yet the Cabinet is contemplating a long holiday for the House of Commons from August of this year to February of next. The effect of this proposal is to convert parliamentary work and temper ministers to force the pace in excess of all reason. Two nights ago the House sat all night, thus giving present members of Parliament a taste of pre-war methods.

The points of interest this week are four:

First, the controversy over the unexpected increase in the excess profits duty.

Second, progress of the Irish Home Rule Bill, with outrages in Ireland as its lurid setting.

Third, abdication of the Liberal and Labor parties as parliamentary opposition.

Fourth, a strong antagonism within the Liberal Party between the Asquith men and partisans of Mr. Lloyd George.

Profits Tax Criticized

In the budget, as the representative of The Christian Science Monitor reported, Austen Chamberlain, Chancellor of the Exchequer increased the excess profits duty from 40 to 60 per cent, the original war rate being 80. The business world had expected its entire abolition. Its increase left it torn between incomprehension and indignation.

At first it was assumed that 40 per cent was the rate which Mr. Chamberlain really wanted, and that he had put it up to 60 for purposes of parliamentary bargaining, but his attitude and private conversation show that 60 is the real figure which he means to retain. His reason is that a stiff excess profits duty perhaps plus a levy on "war wealth," is the only alternative to a universal levy on capital.

The select committee on a levy on war wealth has just reported that such a levy is feasible, though it does not recommend its adoption. It is expected that Mr. Chamberlain will be found using this report in his fight for the retention of the excess profits duty. He has been threatened with a serious revolt of the profiteers, who are found in large numbers in the Coalition ranks, but he will survive. The country will not tolerate fiscal leniency to the war millionaires.

The Irish Home Rule Bill is having too easy a passage, largely owing to the deliberate refusal of the Liberal and Labor parties to play their assigned part of "His Majesty's opposition" in the legislative process. This adversely affects the bill itself, the attitude of the government, which tends to arrogance when unchecked by criticism, and the prospects of both opposition parties. Constructive criticism is left to the more independent supporters of the Coalition, like Lord Robert Cecil, Major Philip Lloyd George and Sir Samuel Hoare.

Premier's Waiting Game

This week will see a very important debate on the area of the excluded region in Ulster. The bill excluded six counties. The best parliamentary opinion is in favor of the exclusion of the whole province, if there is to be any exclusion at all.

Meanwhile, the main political currents hardly show on the surface of the parliamentary stream. The severe civil war, which has almost destroyed the Liberal Party, is being watched by Mr. Lloyd George, who in general may be said to be playing a waiting game. Fusion between the Coalition Liberals and their conservative comrades, which Mr. Lloyd George was pushing hard two or three months ago, is in abeyance, because the Liberals would not fuse. By-elections suggest a policy of letting well alone, and no rival appears on the scene to challenge either the personal ascendancy of Mr. Lloyd George or the political predominance of his parliamentary Coalition.



The New Greece.

Drawn for The Christian Science Monitor

Darkened portion of map represents Greece together with territory to be added by terms of Turkish treaty. Northern boundary includes Northern Epirus (on the west) and the southern portion of Macedonia; thence, east, Thrace up to the Thessalonica line, and the peninsula of Gallipoli, including a separate understanding, also the islands of the Dodecanese and Cyprus.

done what he could, and his conduct had been honorable. The defence demands more than an acquittal, namely complete justification. Those truly responsible for the fall of Mauberge, said counsel, are ministers and soldiers who, before 1914, had allowed the French forts to become untenable. It would be dangerous to begin to draw a list of persons responsible. It would be hard to stop accusations of treason and incapacity, which belonged rather to the attitude of a conquered people. Judgment is expected early in the week.

WORK BEFORE ROYAL SOCIETY OF CANADA

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Canadian News Office.

OTTAWA, Ontario—The Royal Society of Canada will hold its annual meeting in the Victoria Memorial Museum here from May 18 to May 21. The presidential address will be delivered by R. P. Ruttan, F. R. S. C., his subject being "International Cooperation in Science." Dr. A. S. Eve, F. R. S. C., will deliver the annual popular lecture the following night, the subject being "Some Great War Inventions." The program of papers is divided into five sections. In section I, which is devoted to French literature and history, Benjamin Sulte, M. R. S. C. will present one paper on "The Old Nobility of Canada Before 1667" and another on "Military Forces of Canada Between 1670-1687."

In section two, which comprises English literature and history, Principal W. Lawson Grant, of Upper Canada College, will deliver the presidential address. Other papers include: "Old Victoria with the Hudson's Bay Company," by Rev. Dr. George Bryce; "Extraterritorial Criminal Jurisdiction in British Canada," by Hon. W. R. Riddell, LL.D., F. R. S. C., and "The Slave in Canada," by the same speaker. Dr. Pelham Edgar will speak on "English Poetry in the Twentieth Century." Dr. E. Sapir's paper is on "The Life of a Nootka Indian." Dr. Eve will present the presidential address in the section devoted to Mathematical, Physical and Chemical Sciences. There are 32 papers to be given in this section. One is on the topic "A study of the sound waves from large guns and projectiles with special reference to velocity of explosive sounds in free air," by Dr. D. C. Miller, which will be presented by Dr. Eve.

In the Geological and Mineralogical Sciences Section a paper on "The Origin of the Rocky Mountain Trench, British Columbia," will be read by S. J. Schofield, M.A., B.Sc., Ph.D., F. G. S. A.

PILGRIM BILL SIGNED

United Press via The Christian Science Monitor. LEASED WIRES.

WASHINGTON, District of Columbia—The President on Saturday signed the joint resolution authorizing an appropriation of \$400,000 for the celebration of the tercentenary of the landing of the Pilgrims at Plymouth, Massachusetts.

distinction of religious denominations, Greeks, Assyrians, Syrians, Chaldeans, and Jacobites, have with true consternation become acquainted with the statement of Lord Curzon in the House of Lords, that the Supreme Council, notwithstanding the massacre of 20,000 Christians at Marash and vicinity, and while the whole of Cilicia is exposed to the fire and sword of their secular barbarian oppressors, is contemplating the eventuality of replacing their territory under Turkish domination and sovereignty, and the reestablishment in their land of the devastating and nefarious Ottoman form of administration. This declaration, while it is based to some extent on fallacious statistics, which intend to show that the Moslem is twice as large as the Christian population of Cilicia, has deeply impressed us, inasmuch as it does not in any way take into consideration the lessons of history, the logic of facts and realities, the convincing necessities and the exigencies of the peoples and of nations, which, having demonstrated their peaceful and progressive aptitudes, seem to be deprived of their rights to existence and self-determination.

Some Telling Facts

"The facts and arguments, the realities and antecedents which we wish to recall and to which we refer, may be summed up as follows: The massacres of 1895-1896; "Those of Adana, of 1909, where 30,000 Armenians and other Christians have perished; "Those of 1915 and thereafter, which reduced the Christian population of Cilicia by two-thirds, without taking into account the material losses incurred by them;

"The historic rights of the Armenian people of Cilicia, which once constituted minor Armenia, the numerical superiority of which even today is represented in Cilicia by the Armenian element—as the Christian Ethnical group, the most important and the most numerous, as compared with the heterogeneous and nondescript Moslem elements, including the Turks, who are all retrograde and who constitute primitive and nomadic peoples, and most of whom are intruders into this country—immigrants artificially implanted into the country during these last 50 years for the purpose of eradicating the Armenian character of Cilicia;

"The social value of the Christian element, the only element possessing vitality and amenable to civilization and to European culture, as well as the only producing element; "The fact that the war in which the Christians, and Armenians especially, at the cost of immense sacrifice, have taken sides for the victorious Allies against the Turkish vanquished;

"Last and not least the heroism of the Armenian Legion, which had the signal honor and the unique privilege to hoist the French flag in Cilicia.

Turks 'Insignificant Minority'

"Cilicia, by its geographical configuration, represents a country altogether distinct and separate from Turkish Anatolia and from Arabia Syria. The Turks constitute in Cilicia

results. To the experiences gone through yesterday must be added those of today. Does not the present situation demonstrate conclusively to all those who do not wish to close their eyes what Turkish administration means, even under the military control of a victorious power during the armistice period? The solidarity of all the Christian elements of their country in their wishes and aspirations, the fraternal cordiality and the mutual confidence which unite them, constitute a compact block against their common oppressor. The well-understood interests of the non-Turkish Moslem population themselves are without doubt in accord with those of the Christians. They have everything to gain by being placed under a Christian administration, which under the aegis of a great power and the guidance offered to them by the constitution of the country, would assure to them prosperity and a rapid stride in progress.

"The interests of Europe, whether economic or political, harmonize entirely with those of the local populations, so that the powers should approve of the constitution of a Cilicia which should have absolutely no connection of any kind with Turkey. The peace, the tranquillity and the equilibrium of the Near East cannot be restored in a stable and permanent manner, and Pan-Islamism cannot be checked, so long as the Turkish and Arabic regions shall not have been separated by the political barrier of a Christian Cilicia, in the same way as the Republic of Armenia is destined to serve as a buffer between Turkey and Azerbaijan—those two centers of Pan-Turanianism.

No Surrender

"While we consider it our duty to invite the serious attention of the allied powers to the arguments and considerations above mentioned, we do not propose here to outline the organic statute which should be adopted for safeguarding the interests of the Christian populations of Cilicia. We leave this, with confidence, to the allied powers to determine with our accredited representatives. That which we intend to make clear in the most categorical way possible is that we shall not in any way submit to a decision which will have for its object to surrender us again into the hands of our tyrants. We protest against any solution which will allow a shadow or a vestige of Turkish sovereignty to subsist in Cilicia. We are sick and tired of the half measures which have resulted in rivers of blood and tears. Never again shall we submit to Turkish rule.

"In support of the justice of our protests we appeal to the public opinion of all the civilized countries, to the conscience of mankind against an impending decision so unjustifiable and so revolting. We raise our voice in the name of 275,000 Christian survivors of Cilicia; in the name of our dead and of our martyrs; in the name of our heroes, of those Armenian heroes who still to this day are holding their own against the Turkish hordes

kiste Party; Dr. H. Khayian, representative of the Constitutional Democratic Party; M. Damadian, representative of the Delegation of Integral Armenia; Kevork Vertabed Arslanian, Armenian Bishop of the diocese of Adana; Bedros Eviskopos Saradlian, Archbishop of Hadjin; Dr. K. Vartabedian, president of the Armenian National Union of Adana; M. Varadine, representative of the central committee of the Armenian Revolutionary Federation of Cilicia; Dr. S. Paratchanian, representative of the Reformed Hentchakiste Party; Dr. J. Pantelides, A. G. Siemesnoglou, G. Gregoriades, M. Capellis, A. Karaousoglou, delegates of the Hellenic Community of Cilicia; Pere Monsour, the Patriarchal Vicar of the Assyrian Catholic Community of Adana; Pere Joseph Terinkdj, the Vicar General of the Chaldeans for Cilicia."

FIFTH SESSION OF LEAGUE'S COUNCIL

Important Matters Considered by Council of the League of Nations, Meeting in Rome

Special cable to The Christian Science Monitor from its European News Office. ROME, Italy (Saturday)—A meeting of the fifth session of the Council of the League of Nations was held at the office of the Colonial Ministry on Friday morning. The proceedings were private, all members being present.

Thomas Tittoni communicated the demand of the Lettish Government to be admitted to membership of the League. Mr. Tittoni was elected president and delivered an address of greeting, expressing the hope that the League would become a reality and be always inspired by ideas of justice.

Two private meetings were held on Friday and two public ones will be held subsequently. The first public meeting will be held on Saturday at 6 o'clock. The most important questions are being reserved for a public meeting at the Capitol on Wednesday at 10 o'clock.

The King received the members of the council on Saturday and there will be a dinner given by the government, and a large reception will be held at the Capitol on Wednesday.

The United States are not represented at the Council of the League. The "Tribuna" affirms that Friday afternoon's sitting dealt with the question of sending a commission to Russia and that the Soviet Government had telegraphed announcing it would receive the commission on condition that no members of it belonged to any state still at war with Russia. The council decided to reply that the

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Through the window
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I am looking
Through the window
Of the world.

A New Field for Advertising

Whoever invented the slogan, "It pays to advertise," might well be pleased to see how wholeheartedly the United States Government has adopted it in its advice to merchants and manufacturers regarding the development of American business with foreign countries. Argentina, where Trade Commissioner Sanger has been studying the general public and its probable receptivity to American advertising, is the latest case in point, and it is reasonable enough to believe that the analysis is the first step toward such advertising as the Argentinians have never seen or imagined. One sees Argentina in what might be called the pre-advertising era, before the advertiser began to employ experts who make a profession of knowing what to say and how to say it about his commodity. But there are newspapers and weekly publications in Argentina, many of them, and "perhaps better than those of any other Latin-American country," and nobody, one may be pretty sure, will welcome the advent of American advertising more enthusiastically than their owners and managers. Street cars travel the thoroughfares with their loads of Argentinians who no doubt will fall as easily as any other human beings into the habit of reading and rereading advertisements as they go; and billboards already stand on public view, but apparently not enough of them to warn Argentina that they may eventually multiply and disfigure the landscape. Advertising, according to the methods of the North, has much to do in organizing and developing the appeal to eye and mind and pocketbook of the billboards and street cars; as indeed it has in every detail of what would be a commonplace "campaign" in the United States. But there is one thing in its favor not found in all the new markets that American trade is seeking. In Argentina nearly all the prospective customers can read an advertisement.

Undesirable Beaver Industry

Because the limited intelligence of the beaver goes no further than its own immediate purposes, owners of property in the Adirondacks are wishing that the beaver was less industrious and seriously wondering what is to be done to stop the increasing number of these willing workers from decreasing the value and beauty of this famous region. The forest rangers of the Conservation Commission, says a writer in The Albany Journal, last summer estimated the undesirable results that had followed the building of nearly 600 beaver dams, and found that an area of about 8681 acres had been flooded, and something like \$51,000 worth of good merchantable standing timber was being destroyed. Considering that the number of beavers, now estimated at about 18,000, is believed to be increasing about 3000 a year, the damage bids fair to become a serious problem, as for that matter it is already. Not only do they destroy valuable timber, but they are steadily changing the character of the Adirondack scenery along the water courses and altering the shore line of the lakes; yet the region without any beavers at all would not be the Adirondacks as nature made it and as those who now go there to enjoy its beauty like to find it. Time was when the beavers seemed likely to vanish, and the State took them under its protection; now the danger seems to be that they are so well protected that they will eventually "come back" in numbers out of proportion to the normal population of beavers when the Adirondack was subject to the conditions of life in a wild country.

Preserving Spider Webs

Naturalists employ an ingenious method in order to preserve the web of the spider. The webs are first sprayed with a thin solution of artists' shellac and then, if of the ordinary geometric form, they are pressed carefully against a glass plate, the supporting threads of the web being severed. After the shellac solution has dried, the plates carrying the webs are stored in a cabinet for later use in scientific work.

An Attractive Market

One can hardly expect that many Americans will sit by the fire and while away an evening perusing Volume 1 of the Commercial Handbook of China, which has just been published by the Bureau of Foreign

and Domestic Commerce; yet the plump volume of 630 pages contains much to interest anybody who is curious about the world we live in, even though he has nothing to sell in China. And for that matter, hardly anybody who manufactures anything whatever for general distribution may not sooner or later hope for customers in that large and distant nation. China's foreign trade grows: in 30 years it has multiplied itself five times, reaching the substantial yearly figure of \$1,200,000,000; and this, thinks Commercial Attaché Julian Arnold, contributing his observations, is only a beginning, with no good reason to doubt that China will eventually do as large a foreign trade as Australasia, which amounts to \$65,000,000,000. China, for example, says Mr. Arnold—has coal enough to sell the world a billion tons a year for a thousand years to come, to say nothing of hundreds of millions of tons of iron ore. Between 1914 and 1918, one reads, Chinese importation from Japan increased 714 per cent; from the United States, 244 per cent; and from England, 49 per cent; and in 1919 the United States shipped \$117,000,000 worth of goods to China. When one thinks of the individual American exporter in his office and the individual Chinese purchaser in his Chinese home, the figures come to life; the humanity of all this buying and selling becomes real and exciting, and the purpose of this solemn-looking Handbook of China is to make it more so, and open the eyes of more and more Americans to the fact that the Chinese are real people with whom they might be doing a profitable business. And there are so many of them—probably at least 400,000,000—that if only a comparative few buy an American commodity the result is a fortune for the manufacturer, and the trade opportunities as a whole may be "characterized as limitless."

The Maple Sugar Industry

In 1919 the maple trees in the Province of Quebec yielded more than 12,000,000 pounds of sugar and nearly 1,500,000 gallons of sirup, and the estimated value of these maple products reached a total of \$6,396,535. The sap, one might say, goes on flowing in packages, tins and bottles, and never more widely than at present, for eight years ago the woodlands of the Province were contributing 2,000,000 pounds less of sugar and about 400,000 fewer gallons of sirup; one leaves it to some industrious statistician, with nothing better to do, to estimate the number of griddle cakes thus provided for, or the dimensions of the imaginary Brobdingnagian griddle cake that would require all that maple sirup at once. What is more important to the countless American families that consume the product is the organization and growth in Canada of the Cooperative Society of Maple Sugar and Sirup Makers, which in a few years has grown to include thousands of farmers, and is constantly working to improve the output and prevent adulteration. The season for harvesting this liquid crop comes conveniently between the end of lumbering in March—for most of the farmers who collect the sap are lumbermen in winter—and the real beginning of farm work about the middle of May. One can "go to school" and learn how to tap the tree and prepare the sap most efficiently, for the Cooperative Society is responsible for the sugar-making schools, which nowadays hold their sessions in spring, and last year tapped some 12,000 trees under expert instruction provided by the provincial Department of Agriculture. Through the efforts of the society the adulteration of maple products has been legally prohibited.

Breaking It Gently

The Pomona Public Library, Pomona, California, has met the problem of inducing the city officials to increase the appropriations for the purpose of extending the usefulness of the library in the following way. The members of the library staff, together with some friends who were interested in the project, prepared a skit called, "All in the Day's Work," the purpose of which was to portray the wide range of usefulness of the library and the large number of people who make use of it. On the day when the city council called to inspect the library the skit was presented for the entertainment and enlightenment of the members of the council. That the play had the desired effect in impressing upon the members of the council the importance of the library was indicated by the fact that when the city budget was made up the appropriation for the library was made 34 per cent larger than it was the previous year.

A New Rabbit Hutch

There is a story of a Suffolk yokel, who having lived some distance from a railway station, and being content with the society around him, had never had need of a train; and being brought into contact with a railway, stood watching this new wonder not far from a tunnel. His description of it afterward was that a train was more or less like a rabbit—he ran up to the hole, let off an awful screech and bolted into it. "Things have changed in Suffolk since then," but there is no doubt that the new departure of the Great Eastern Railway will bring untold delight to the inhabitants of East Anglian villages, who will find real rabbits as well as goats and hens and other small livestock disporting themselves at the station, housed in a train, and ready to pose as object lessons in culture—livestock culture. The Great Eastern Railway Company is carrying out this plan throughout the area which is served by train lines, in order to give practical demonstrations of how to keep domestic livestock for profit. The train will be on view at Liverpool Street Station before it starts on its educational career, so that Londoners of agricultural inclinations may see beforehand the wise and picturesque lessons later to be enjoyed by their country cousins.

THE AUTHOR OF "DARKWATER"

Specially for The Christian Science Monitor

Some years ago the world was stirred by a book called "The Souls of Black Folk," by W. E. Burghardt DuBois, a book of rare beauty and moving human quality. Now the same writer has brought forth another volume entitled "Darkwater," a collection of essays, poems, and symbolic stories which are further interpretations of his race to the world—the dreams of the race, its bitter wrongs, its laborious strivings. Like its predecessor, "Darkwater" commands a wide and responsive audience, such as few books can get. The sociologist, the person interested in the Negro problem, the man who reads books for their literary value, and the Negro himself, whether educated or untaught, turn eagerly to its pages. Even among the white people in the south, the book's passionate appeal for democratic treatment of the Negro is

now between 200 and 300) these were, of course, local, and there was no place where the colored people could get classified news about themselves. At first we provided only news items and editorials. Later the field extended, and articles, stories, poems, and pictures were added. The circulation grew. Soon the magazine was able to pay part of the editor's salary, and part of the office rent. Since 1914 it has been entirely self-supporting, and quite independent of financial aid from the association.

"The war gave a great impetus to the magazine. The early attempts to prevent the Negro from participating in the war—virtually a denial of the citizenship of the Negro—roused great feeling, and the Negro began to read and to protest as never before. Between 1914 and 1918 our circulation doubled. In 1919 our average monthly circulation was 94,908. Usually a magazine counts five readers to each copy of a magazine sold, but with The Crisis we count more, for the magazine is passed around from hand to hand, often until the copy is literally worn out. Our subscribers are all over the world—in France, England, Australia,



Drawn for The Christian Science Monitor

W. E. Burghardt DuBois

not unheard. "The southern papers," said one of the publishers to a representative of The Christian Science Monitor, "have treated the book with great respect. Where we expected a wall of silence or else anathema, we have found interested attention. The northern reviews have been enthusiastic. Indeed, no book we have published has been as seriously treated by the press as 'Darkwater.'"

"Most interesting of all, however, has been the response from the colored people themselves. Negro workmen all over have sent in letters, often most laboriously written and almost inarticulate, ordering the book and sending their \$2. Often the letters give the life history of the writer; sometimes they read like strange chants. A carpenter from the West Indies, telling how his parents had passed away when he was a child of eight, and how he had grown up with no one to care for him, reiterated again and again in his letter, 'I am but a child. I need that book.'"

"Often letters coming from Negroes in the South were unsigned, giving only a post office box number. In a State where a Negro had been sentenced to three months' imprisonment for trying to get subscriptions to The Crisis, many were afraid to sign their names. In ordering the book."

Dr. DuBois, the author, is an interesting figure in the literary world, not only because himself a Negro of great culture and human understanding, he is the leading spokesman for his people in every country, but because his insight into white folk as well as black folk will make his book live as long as there is an oppressed race in the world; and because the poetic and prophetic qualities in his writing are real contributions to American literature.

Dr. DuBois' regular occupation is the editing of The Crisis, a monthly magazine, the leading organ of the Negro in America. The story of the rise of this journal is a significant chapter in Negro history. For many years after slavery, the American Negro was an inarticulate and unorganized race, with no national vehicle of public expression. Then in November, 1910, The Crisis was founded, first as the official organ of the Association for the Advancement of the Colored People. "We realized," said Dr. DuBois, "that a disfranchised person gets no rights which he does not fight for. We needed a magazine which could present aggressively the case of the colored people. We started with little money. The association at first paid the salary of the editor, and provided office room, and agreed to make itself responsible for any deficit up to \$50 a month. We never had to call on the association for that \$50. Of our first issue we printed 1000 copies, and we disposed of them. The magazine started at a psychological time. Although there were about 100 colored weekly newspapers (there are

New Zealand, India, in all parts of Africa, and in the West Indies. Most of our readers are Negroes, but we have, I should judge, from 5000 to 10,000 white readers. Over 90 per cent of our writers are Negro."

The importance of literature written specially for colored children was emphasized both by Dr. DuBois, and by his publishers. "We used," said Dr. DuBois, "to get out one issue a year for children. We soon found that this was the most popular issue, and the need and importance of a special magazine for children was so borne in upon us that we ventured a new periodical—The Brownies' Book, a monthly of which five issues have already appeared. In the public schools children never learn of Negro heroes, or of the Negro's contribution to the world. A seven-year-old child came home from school one day and asked his mother, 'Didn't any colored man ever do anything in the world?' A realization of the need of teaching colored children what the colored people have done and can do led us to publish this new magazine."

The publishers of "Darkwater"—Harcourt, Brace and Howe—also bring out this same point. They have recently issued "The Upward Path: A Reader for Colored Children."

It is reasonable to expect that in the next 20 years there will be a growing appreciation among white critics of Negro literature, journalism, and music, and the attempts of a race comprising over 10 per cent of the population of the United States, to express itself. The more so, because for the first time in the history of the Negroes, the opening up of Africa for trade and communication with Europe and America, has given them a sense of their numbers and their importance in the new and closely associated world of modern industry and commerce. The American Federation of Labor has begun to admit Negro unions; one of the prime questions before the biennial convention of the General Federation of Women's Clubs this June, will be whether Negro women's clubs are to be admitted to the federation. "Darkwater" is published at a time when the races are pausing, one may hope, for a better understanding of one another's history and purposes and hopes.

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THE PROGRESS OF AERONAUTICS

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Western News Office

It is the hope of Col. William Hensley, of the United States Army Air Service, just returned from Europe, that Henry Ford or some other automotive industrial leader of Detroit, will buy what he terms a 1921 model German dirigible which, he says, may be purchased for \$700,000.

Colonel Hensley says he has an option on the dirigible which he hopes will act as the nucleus for a permanent industry of unprecedented scope in this country. Henry Ford was an interested listener at the lecture which Colonel Hensley delivered at the Detroit Board of Commerce during which he urged the city to start the industry of building all-metal planes.

"Science, for the time being," said Colonel Hensley, "has put the imagination of the world in a test tube, has heated it, evaporated it, transformed it into a thing of gas and wings and whirling propellers and has turned it loose among the clouds."

"Heretofore, ever since the first experiments of the Wright brothers, flying has been in a class with circuses. It has been a stunt—in a class, so far as many were concerned, with long jumps with skis. In the war, flying was a thing of daring, like the charge of infantry under fire."

"But before Detroit is much older, transportation of man, mail, and merchandise by airplane and airship will be a matter of every-day life. And the Sunset Limited of the near future will be a vehicle that will seem indeed to be riding straight into the sun."

Colonel Hensley demonstrated that the all-metal airplane has come to stay. It has every advantage over the obsolete type on which the government, he estimates, has expended \$1,500,000,000 during the war. The all-metal plane, with even the wings made of an alloy of aluminum, will outlast, outfly and outlast the kind made of spruce and fabric. It will also cost less and is fitted for quantity production, Colonel Hensley said, adding that Detroit's automotive experts could turn them out just as they now turn out thousands of automobiles a day.

Furthermore, he said, the United States with its exclusive stores of helium, for use in the lighter than air machines, the dirigibles, can prevent the explosions which are sometimes caused by the use of hydrogen gas.

The United States, Colonel Hensley told his audience, is in a better position than any other country in the world to make rigid dirigibles and all-metal airplanes. The advance of aeronautics in this country, he said, must be undertaken by commercial interests. He said the dirigible recently purchased by the navy from Great Britain for \$2,500,000 is already five years old in type, hence obsolete, and furthermore will not be ready for delivery for two years.

Colonel Hensley showed that the aeronautical developments which Detroit must look forward to are already facts of every day life in Germany. Two giant airships are making daily flights as "Pullman" passenger ships between Berlin and other cities, including Stockholm, at a traveling rate which is estimated at 4 cents a mile, and with the best buffet and dining service in the country. He showed motion pictures taken in the course of 16 round trips he had made on those lines in connection with six months' investigation of German developments in science.

The all-metal mono-hydroplane of which he showed stereoscopic views had been left unsheltered on the water without any damage for seven weeks. "I was asked to take a ride in one," he said. "I mentioned to the officer in charge that he was about to take me up without going over his plane to make adjustments. He told me that no fussing was necessary with this type of plane. But here in the United States it requires tinkering by four or five men before a plane is declared safe for a flight."

His pictures showed that all of the new German planes are strictly stream-line, with almost no friction caused by wood or wire supports.

The science of aeronautics has been almost completely revolutionized by German commercial manufacturers, the colonel found.

A BARREL POST OFFICE

The "simplest post office in the world" is said to be located on the shore of the Strait of Magellan, where it collects and distributes mail for the benefit of seamen on vessels passing through the strait. No postmaster or postmistress officiates here, nor can one buy a postage stamp or ask intelligent questions about the probable length of time before your letter will be delivered. In fact it is without officials, postmen, stamps, scales, postmarks, or any other visible attribute of an ordinary post office. The vessels that make use of it know where it is, and look for a certain high cliff from whose top a long chain

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hangs to the bottom, with a barrel attached. This is the post office. The vessel stops, a boat is lowered, and the post office visited. Very likely there will be a number of letters, left there by other vessels passing through the strait and addressed to seamen on vessels that were sooner or later likely to pass. The latest comer looks the mail over, may or may not find a letter that has been left for collection, and "posts" in the barrel any letters that may have been written aboard that particular ship for seamen whose ships are expected to pass that way and stop to see if any mail has been left for them. It seems an odd and casual way to send and receive letters, but the sailing routes of ships that pass through the strait are definitely prescribed, and the "simplest post office in the world" fulfills a useful purpose where any other kind is out of the question.

LETTERS

Brief communications are welcomed but the editor must remain sole judge of their suitability and he does not undertake to hold himself or this newspaper responsible for the facts or opinions so presented. No letters published unless with true signatures of the writers.

The Vaccination Bondage

To the Editor of The Christian Science Monitor:

News published from time to time in The Christian Science Monitor, showing a growing determination to secure repeal of compulsory vaccination laws must be welcome reading to many parents who are brought face to face with this issue with each child's arrival at school age.

In New York State we have a law which is absolutely inclusive of all children attending any school in cities of the first and second class. No exceptions are legally allowed; but in practice local exemptions are granted occasionally, where a physician advises that health of the child would be imperiled by vaccination. Exemption on grounds of unwillingness to accept the rules of materia medica either in a preventive or curative sense have never been allowed under the compulsory vaccination law, so far as I can learn.

A smallpox patient may legally rely only on Christian Science and osteopathy for healing from the disease; but no parent is permitted legally to rely on God, or on the principle of right living to protect his child from this particular disease.

The question we must all face is how to meet this issue. Appeals to the Legislature to repeal or amend the law are apt for a long time to be ineffective. Individual obstinacy in refusal to submit to the law no doubt helps the cause, but costs much, in denial of school advantages to children. Passive obedience, consisting in sending children to school and refusing to be party to their vaccination, appears to the writer as being the wisest course, for it provides a legal basis for a test case which may, by action of the state courts, nullify a law which violates the right of every individual to hold inviolate his own body. "Every man's house is his castle," is an ancient English law maxim. The house we live in which we call the body is a castle in such a peculiarly intimate sense that its violation by act of Legislature is more apt to be brought to an end by the keen judicial sense of the courts than by a conversion of the majority of the legislators from their apparent slavery to the shibboleths of the medical profession.

(Signed) STANLEY COPELAND.
Rochester, New York, April 18, 1920.

Wireless Experiments

Valuable experiments in wireless telegraphy are being conducted by the French war sloop Aldebaran, which has been cruising in the Pacific near the Chatham and Bounty islands. Lieutenant Guiller, wireless expert, will probably submit the result of his experiments to the International Wireless Conference in Washington shortly. He states that the wireless "reception" in New Zealand from French instruments is of special interest to continental experts, as New Zealand is practically the antipode of France. It is claimed that the Aldebaran is carrying out for the first time a truly comprehensive system of measuring the strength of "receptions," although an American had pioneered the way in this respect.

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THE FLOWER ALMANACH

The genus narcissus is most fascinating and prolific in species, dear to the hearts of gardeners the world over, whether it be the daffodil of England or the little "Shui Sin Fa"—water-fairy flower—of the Chinese New Year. The genus name recalls another of the poetic Greek myths. This one is of the lovely and coy Narcissus, who loved no one until he saw his own reflection in a mountain pool, and whom fair Echo changed into this plant. The earliest of the genus to bloom is the Lent lily or daffodil, that comes before the swallows dare, in her stiff little petticoat of yellow. The daffodowndilly of Spenser is connected with the eastern species only by its name, which emerged from the Greek through the old French "asphodille." Or perhaps it is true that it was given this name because it was considered a kind of lily by the early writers, and was a corruption of Dis's lily, because it was the flower which Proserpina dropped from the chariot of that god in her flight.

The daffodil, the glory of English lawns and cool pastures, has other qualities besides beauty to endure it. It is not a fastidious either about soil or culture. It only requires to be planted and left at liberty, and it enjoys the constitution of a coltsfoot, says Maxwell. Only in one respect does it fail to rival most others of the family—it is scentless. It is a true child of the field and the wood, never to be seen at its best in formal borders or plantings. It is when a clump has had time to reach a maturity that sends up a great wealth of golden blossoms from amongst the dark green of shrubbery that one believes in the reality of the creak of gold at the rainbow's end. But with us, alas, the daffodil does not seem to naturalize well. After a few years it runs out, and so the secret of having fine daffodils is to replant continually with fresh bulbs.

Gerard says, in 1597, that he received the double yellow daffodil from his friend Robinus of Paris, and that the yellow Spanish daffodil "doth likewise decks up our London gardens." There are many species which have sported from the common daffodil, such as N. bicolor, with golden tube and creamy sepals, and its grander variety, N. Horsfieldii; pallid, nodding N. Cernuus; graceful N. incomparabilis in many shades, and its double form "butter-and-eggs"; the quaint N. Bulbocodium, or hoop-petticoat, golden or primrose-hued; the delicate N. Cyclamenus, with sepals smartly reflexed; and rarest of all, the tiny N. Minimus, "whose nose," said Parkinson, "doth mostly rest upon the ground." Perhaps the best double form is that catalogued as Von Sion. It seems to be harder than the single daffodil and has established itself firmly in American gardens.

Latest of all the narcissi, blooming in May, but by many considered the loveliest, is the poet's or pheasant's eye narcissus. It is extremely hardy in the American garden, either in borders or naturalized in the grass. Despite the delicacy of its appearance, and its ethereal fragrance, it enjoys all the lustiness of a weed, and seems to prefer springing up in half-neglected places. This single flower whose flat petals are so marble white, and whose small golden cup is ruffled with scarlet, indeed reminds one, for beauty, of the youth Narcissus.



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RAILROADS DESIRE PREFERENCE LIST

Emergency Power of Government Invoked in Effort to Relieve Freight Congestion Laid, in Part, to Switchmen's Strike

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Washington News Office

WASHINGTON, District of Columbia.—Though two and a half months have passed since the railroads were returned to private ownership, such a state of congestion exists that the railroad owners are petitioning the government for "emergency action similar to that taken when this country entered the war."

When the hearing was held by the Senate Interstate Commerce Committee recently to consider the request of the railroads for further financial aid, it was said by witnesses in behalf of the railroads that if such assistance was not granted, crops would not move and there would be a general tie-up by autumn. But the tie-up is already here; freight is not moving. Lines that have more equipment than others refuse to give to those that have less. Sporadic strikes add to the demoralization. A committee which appeared last week before the Interstate Commerce Commission made a vigorous appeal for cars to move millions of bushels of wheat and other grain tied up in warehouses and farmers' bins. Live stock was being held at a loss, and potatoes were spoiling in cellars, it was asserted.

Conditions Summarized

Representatives of the railway executives and of the American Railroad Association have given the Interstate Commerce Commission the following presentation of the transportation crisis:

"There exists today a menacing shortage of cars and transportation, due to restricted building of equipment during the war; to the unusual degree of equipment requiring repair; to the wide dispersion of equipment during the period of federal control; to the heavy traffic in all kinds of commodities; and all of these elements greatly complicated and emphasized by the recent switchmen's strike. In the opinion of the railroad companies the situation is such as to warrant and require emergency action similar to that taken when this country entered the war."

Without the exercise by the Interstate Commerce Commission of its emergency powers, the railroad companies are themselves not able to afford the relief necessary, because they are subject to general laws, federal and state, governing transportation, and cannot legally prefer traffic except under very limited conditions, nor discriminate between shippers, sections of the country, or commodities. The unauthorized switchmen's strike, added to the general scarcity of labor, reduced available operating forces so that all of the transportation needed, including the movement of empty cars, cannot now be supplied. As a result, the food and fuel situation is assuming threatening proportions, increasing the cost of living and affecting the banking and credit conditions."

Emergency Powers Invoked

The petition asked that the emergency powers of the commission be used to the following ends:

"That equipment, particularly box, refrigerator, stock and coal cars needed to move these commodities may have like preference in movement to those sections of the country where they are currently needed for loading."

"That for these purposes, and under orders and direction of the commission, the carriers may be authorized, so far as necessary, to postpone or delay the movement of other important commodities, including, to the extent which from time to time may be necessary, the reduction of passenger service, and generally to take such other action as the commission under exercise of its power may find proper and necessary to currently meet conditions."

"That to the extent the commission may find necessary and may authorize, the carriers may be relieved from the operations of federal and state laws and orders recognized as ordinarily effective during normal transportation conditions, and governing the service of the carriers in the usual and ordinary conduct of their public service, so that in adopting and carrying out the orders issued by the commission during the present emergency, the carriers may be protected against penalties and complaints which would otherwise accrue and be enabled to lawfully adopt and currently apply the necessary measures as the commission may order to relieve the present conditions."

MICHIGAN GOVERNOR URGES LOWER WAGES

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Western News Office

DETROIT, Michigan.—Gov. Albert E. Sleeper of Michigan, by a statement that wages in manufacturing plants of the larger cities should be reduced, has brought public interest in the industrial and economic situation to a new high pitch.

The Governor holds that high rents and the high cost of living generally are due to high wages paid by great industries, especially the automobile industry. These high wages, he declared, have caused thousands of men to leave the farms or desert their former employment.

After expressing his disapproval of proposals that he call a special session of the Legislature to cope with the high rent problem in Detroit, the Governor said:

"A readjustment of wages in the

automobile factories would do more to solve the rent problem than all the laws the Legislature could enact. It would cause hundreds to go back to the rural communities where there is no dearth of houses. The readjustment could be made in such a way that no one would suffer. A halt should be called immediately, however, to the practice of paying \$7 to \$11 a day to mere boys. Such wages do them no good, and often do the community harm."

COTTON PICKING MACHINE WANTED

Arizona Dependent Upon Aid of Mexicans to Harvest the Crop—Labor Union Opposition

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Western News Office

PHOENIX, Arizona.—Farmers of the Salt River Valley want some one to invent a cotton picking machine that will pick it. It is becoming apparent that the further spread of the long-staple cotton industry in Arizona is entirely dependent upon ability to get hands for the harvesting. This season it is expected that there will be brought into Arizona from Mexico about 20,000 additional workmen, imported under a suspension of the immigration laws that demand literacy and some capital and that make criminal the importation of contract workmen. This suspension is being fought at Washington by the American Federation of Labor, which, backed by representations from the Arizona Federation of Labor, claims that the new Mexicans are not staying in the agricultural industry but are invading the mining field, with consequent injury to organized labor. To this is returned the answer that if Mexicans cannot be had to pick the cotton, it will remain unpicked.

Last year the lowest payment made the hands was 3 cents a pound for seed cotton. This year it is likely to start at 4 cents, rising, as usual, with the season and with the relative difficulty of stripping the bushes. A good cotton hand will pick about 100 pounds a day. Most of the Mexicans have families and every one works, down to the toddlers. Children often are the fastest pickers. The unions have demanded that these alien children shall be given schooling here during the months they are here from Mexico in the picking season, but answer is returned that such action would be impossible under the limitations of room and funds possessed by the average farming district school.

A picker is required to about every four acres. This year there will be 150,000 acres of Pima cotton in the Salt River Valley and 220,000 acres in the southwest as a whole. Half the acreage of the valley now is in cotton. There are preparations for spreading the acreage next year far out on the so-called Arizona deserts, where water may be had by pumping and where the soil generally is of the best. Natural conditions are favorable, but whence will come the pickers? California is recommending permitting the entry of Chinese, preferred as laborers to the Japanese.

NO AWARD MADE TO TYPOGRAPHERS

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Eastern News Office

NEW YORK, New York.—Although final arguments have been heard before William E. Kelly, clerk of Kings County and former head of the Letter Carriers' Union, acting as arbitrator in the New York newspaper typographers' wage scale negotiations, Mr. Kelly told a representative of this office last night that no decision had yet been reached by him. After last Monday's hearing, it was expected that the decision in regard to the wage scale would be forthcoming "within the week." Mr. Kelly said that he had been telling all inquirers to "call him or call him up at his office on Monday."

The stereotypers, who have been debating their new demands, are awaiting the decision in the controversy involving the typographers before they present them to their employers.

RAILROADS NEED WORKERS

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Western News Office

CHICAGO, Illinois.—Daily papers of Chicago are printing display advertisements in their classified help wanted columns asking for men to work on the railroads. The Michigan Central Railroad asks for switchmen for service in Chicago and at other points. The Pennsylvania system wants young men to learn railroading and offers competent instruction, while the Burlington route asks for experienced men, train, yardmen and railroad. All of these are to fill vacancies caused by the recent strike.

LONDON TO CONFER HONORS

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its London News Office

LONDON, England.—The special committee charged with the arrangements for presenting the honorary freedom of the city with swords of honor, to Admiral of the Fleet Viscount Jellicoe and Field Marshal Viscount French, has arranged that the ceremony, which is fixed for today, shall follow the lines of the similar presentations to Admiral of the Fleet Earl Beatty, Field Marshal Earl Haig and Field Marshal Lord Allenby.

COAL INQUIRY DEMANDED

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Portland News Office

PORTLAND, Maine.—Petition for investigation of the coal situation in this city has been submitted to Mayor Clarke. He has forwarded the petition to the attorney-general. The petition mentions the new state law regarding profiteering and requests immediate action in the nature of hearings with corporation counsel attending and the proceedings public.

LABOR DECLARES PARTY FREEDOM

Samuel Gompers, Speaking for American Federation, Says Independent Action Will Defeat Those Known to Be Hostile

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Washington News Office

WASHINGTON, District of Columbia.—Warning is given by Samuel Gompers, president of the American Federation of Labor, as a result of reports made to the executive council, which has been in session here for a week, that where unfit candidates are put up by the dominant political parties, either through collusion or because of the indifference or hostility, or both, to labor interests, labor candidates will be selected.

This is by no means an indication that the nonpartisan character of the campaign planned by the American Federation of Labor has been abandoned, but merely a statement that where labor is given an opportunity to vote for a candidate believed fit for the place, it will do so, but in an extremity it will have to find its candidate outside those parties.

Mr. Gompers' Statement

The statement issued by Mr. Gompers is in part: "The executive council of the American Federation of Labor has for the past week been considering problems concerning the political and industrial welfare of the Nation, in preparation for the convention of the federation which will open in Montreal, Canada, on June 7."

"The council has given particular consideration to matters of importance in connection with the national nonpartisan political campaign. It has received reports from all sections of the country. These reports indicate a most satisfactory progress in the campaign to defeat the enemies of Labor and to elect the friends of Labor. The enemies of Labor are the enemies of the people, and the friends of Labor are the friends of the people."

"We find a growing determination to rid the Nation of such policies as have engaged the attention of the present Congress—policies calculated to repress and coerce. We find a growing resentment against governmental impotence in dealing with the high cost of living problem, a problem which is paramount in every home in the land. We have given to this subject the most careful consideration, and we have prepared a comprehensive and constructive program for meeting this issue. This program will be laid before our convention in Montreal for its consideration. We call attention to the fact that there has been produced from no other quarter a program of a constructive nature."

Program Outlined

"The executive council has given consideration to the efforts generally of employers and the enemies of Labor to break down standards of living, and it will lay before the convention in Montreal its recommendations in meeting the situation. It may be said here that the attitude of Labor in America is, and will be, one of resistance to the uttermost of all efforts to break down standards, through either economic or political activity on the part of the enemies of Labor."

"We are informed of the work and of the methods of the enemies of Labor. Money is being expended in innumerable quantities by those who seek political office in the interests of the enemies of Labor. We can only meet dollars with determination, chicanery with character, and falsehood with truth. This we shall do."

Independence Declared

"We report to our people at this early day in the campaign the crushing defeat of certain of our enemies, and the overwhelming certainty of victories throughout the country over the enemies of progress. In a number of congressional districts, it has been found advisable, because of the character of the candidates who put themselves forward, to nominate trusted union men for office, and for these the prospect of victory is bright."

"We call attention to the fact that even where the primaries have been held it may be necessary, because of the utterly unfit character of candidates nominated, to still bring forward union men to contest for office, in order that the people may have true representation. Emergencies will be met by fearless action."

"It is the determination of the Labor movement to use every possible constructive effort to defeat those whose destructive and autocratic methods menace the well-being of our Republic, and those whose inability to understand the problems and the needs of our time endangers the liberty and the progress of our people."

Appointment Indorsed

WASHINGTON, District of Columbia.—Appointment of James Duncan, a vice-president of the American Federation of Labor, as a member of the Interstate Commerce Commission, was indorsed on Saturday by the federation's executive council. Samuel Gompers was directed to write President Wilson and Senator A. B. Cummins, Chairman of the Senate Interstate Commerce Committee, announcing the council's action. Mr. Duncan's appointment is now before the committee.

APPEAL FOR RELEASE OF MR. DEBS MADE

WASHINGTON, District of Columbia.—The Socialist Party's petition for the release of its presidential nominee, Eugene V. Debs, and other political prisoners, was taken to the White House on Saturday by the special com-

mittee named by the recent Socialist convention in New York.

Accompanied by nearly 200 of the delegates to the convention, the committee formally presented the petition to the President's secretary, J. P. Tumulty, who said he would call it to the attention of the President.

Seymour Stedman, the party's vice-presidential candidate, headed the delegation, and made a special plea for a pardon for Mr. Debs, who, he said, had been convicted on faulty evidence and had been unfairly represented to the people by newspapers throughout the country.

An argument on behalf of Kate Richards O'Hare, serving a sentence at the Jefferson City penitentiary on conviction of having violated the espionage act, was made by George E. Roemer Jr. of Boston, another member of the committee.

PEACE RESOLUTION PASSED BY SENATE

Division Practically on Strict Party Lines—Senator Underwood Criticizes Majority for Holding up the Treaty

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Washington News Office

WASHINGTON, District of Columbia.—By a vote of 43 to 38, the United States Senate on Saturday afternoon passed the Knox resolution declaring that a state of peace technically exists between the United States and Germany and Austria.

The division in the Senate on the peace measure was to all intents and purposes along strict party lines, the Republican side voting almost solidly in its favor, whereas all but three Democratic Senators opposed its passage.

The three Democrats who joined the Republicans in passing the resolution composed the Democratic wing of the "irreconcilables" throughout the entire treaty fight. They were James A. Reed, Senator from Missouri; John K. Shields, Senator from Tennessee; and David I. Walsh, Senator from Massachusetts. Senator Walsh was a supporter of the Lodge reservations, but latterly has shown a tendency to drift toward the Borah-Johnson faction.

Two Republicans Opposed

Two Republicans, both mild reservationists, voted against the passage of the resolution. They were Knute Nelson, Senator from Minnesota, and Porter J. McCumber, Senator from North Dakota, who, while absent from the Senate, was paired against the resolution.

The Administration forces took the passage of the resolution as a matter of course, just as they take the prospect of its being vetoed by President Wilson as soon as it reaches the White House.

In his first speech as Democratic leader of the Senate, Oscar W. Underwood (D.), Senator from Alabama, attacked the Republicans for their failure to secure peace after nine months spent in debating the Treaty of Versailles. The Senate majority, he said, could have ratified the treaty without the League of Nations, if the purpose was merely to reject the League.

"We must either ratify the treaty or be driven to a separate peace, because under this resolution we cannot resume diplomatic relations with Germany," Mr. Underwood asserted.

Action by House Necessary

The fact that the Senate substituted the Knox resolution for the Porter resolution passed by the House will necessitate further action by the lower body. This will entail conferences of Senate and House leaders, and a week will probably pass before the President is given an opportunity to act.

Republican House and Senate leaders decided to postpone consideration of the Senate substitute resolution in the House until Wednesday. Further conferences will be held in the meantime to decide whether or not the House shall adopt the Senate substitute resolution without asking for a conference to adjust the differences between the Senate and House measures.

WELFARE CAMPS FOR HARVEST LABOR

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Western News Office

PIERRE, South Dakota.—The work of arranging for the movement of harvest labor in the western states has been commenced through the meeting of the National Farm Labor Exchange, at Kansas City. The purpose of this organization is to keep the labor forces moving along regularly as they are needed in these different states, on different dates of harvest, and to see that they are not rushed into a territory not yet ready for their services. This organization handled the movement last year, and kept it pretty well regulated. One of the new features this year is that of the establishment of welfare camps at central points under the auspices of the inter-church world movement. These camps will be handled along the lines of the War Camp Community Service during the war, and in these the moving armies of labor can be assured of decent places to sleep and eat, and the advantages of a different class of amusement than that presented to them in most places into which they drift.

PAY OF TEACHERS ADVANCED

SACO, Maine.—The Board of Education has voluntarily advanced the salary of the teachers \$125 annually. This is the second advance this year and will make the pay of a part of the staff \$925 yearly and the balance \$950.

MR. CARRANZA IS STILL AT LARGE

Escort of Deposed President Broke and Flew After Sharp Engagement, It Is Stated, and He Burned All His Records

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Washington News Office

WASHINGTON, District of Columbia.—Although more than a week has elapsed since the departure of President Carranza from Mexico City, definite information concerning him is still lacking. According to information reaching revolutionary headquarters in this city, the deposed president of Mexico is at large somewhere in the mountains near the Mexico City-Veracruz railroad.

A report from Gen. Alvaro Obregon made to Gov. Adolfo de la Huerta of the State of Sonora is to the effect that after a sharp engagement on Friday, near Ronconada, the column escorting Mr. Carranza broke and fled, abandoning all remaining trains and leaving in the hands of the de facto government many automobiles, four guns of large caliber, two mountain guns, 200 machine guns and large quantities of munitions, including rifles, an airplane and a trainload of general supplies.

Mr. Carranza and his assistants fled in automobiles, it is stated, with a small body of cavalry as escort, toward Perote Castle, in the mountains of Veracruz.

The forces of the de facto government are also said to have captured a considerable number of prisoners and a large amount of gold and silver bullion. Several families which left the capital with Mr. Carranza are reported now in the hands of the de facto authorities. Prisoners are being well treated, it is said.

Mr. Carranza, during the engagement, is said to have burned all his records and archives and to have endeavored to burn the military trains.

MEMORIAL TO UNION SOLDIERS

Marble Amphitheater at Arlington National Cemetery Dedicated—President's Message

WASHINGTON, District of Columbia.—The great marble amphitheater in memory of American soldiers who gave their lives in defense of their country was dedicated at Arlington Cemetery on Saturday. Newton D. Baker, Secretary of War, read a message from the President.

"The dedication of the National Memorial at Arlington closes and commits to history a great episode in the making of the nation," President Wilson said.

"Gathered into this national cemetery and elsewhere are most of the men who fought out the constitutional questions insoluble by other processes and now the government has set this great and beautiful building to stand like a sentinel on the banks of the Potomac and to view for all time the capital of the reunited nation."

"Time has thrown its softening influences over the controversy. Time has eliminated from our memories the bitterness which that controversy aroused, but time has only served to magnify the heroic valor of the captains and men who fought the great fight. As the nation arose, reunited, it found itself blessed with a great tradition. In these later days, that tradition has served the arms of millions of Americans called upon to vindicate upon foreign fields of battle the principles of political liberty. Who shall say whence the strength came of these matchless men? From every corner of our great country they came with one thought; that of devotion to the pure purpose for which their country called them. They lived among our allies and faced the foe as soldiers from the new world should, conscious of their strength, confident of their cause, alike unselfish and unconquerable. And I like to think that in our hour of triumph, unseen, but potent, there stood beside them the spirits of those who originally rescued America from the political tyrannies of the old world and dedicated and kept her free and just."

Republican House and Senate leaders decided to postpone consideration of the Senate substitute resolution in the House until Wednesday. Further conferences will be held in the meantime to decide whether or not the House shall adopt the Senate substitute resolution without asking for a conference to adjust the differences between the Senate and House measures.

MORE AUTOMOBILES IN MAINE

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Portland News Office

PORTLAND, Maine.—Since the beginning of the present year the State of Maine has received the sum of \$494,369.23 in automobile registration fees as against the sum of \$443,253.09 for the corresponding period last year, an increase of \$51,116.16.

MAYOR'S PLEA NOT SUPPORTED

DETROIT, Michigan.—The City Council has declined to support Mayor Couzens in asking Governor Sleeper to call the Legislature into special session to enact laws to check rent profiteering. Various councilmen expressed the fear that the new laws

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DRAFT PROVISION IN NEW ARMY BILL

Railroad Labor Organizations to Oppose It, as They Say It Could Be Invoked Against Them Should They Strike

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Washington News Office

WASHINGTON, District of Columbia.—Railroad labor organizations will act promptly in combating the draft provision incorporated in the army reorganization bill, which has been in conference committee for some weeks. The presence of the draft provision was not generally known, but it makes possible the mobilization of all men between the ages of 18 and 45 years when the President and Congress shall declare a national emergency to exist. A significant clause in section 70 of the bill arranges for classification of persons liable to the draft in order that there may be recruited a deferred class "needed in occupations of importance in the maintenance of the national interest during the emergency."

LEAGUE AGAINST ENFORCEMENT

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Washington News Office

WASHINGTON, District of Columbia.—Announcement was made in Washington yesterday that a national organization known as the Constitutional Liberty League is being formed, with branches in every state, to strive for repeal of the Volstead Act, which provides for the enforcement of the federal prohibition amendment. The headquarters of the league is in Boston, and a branch is being formed in Pennsylvania. Massachusetts supporters of the league's program are said to include Louis A. Coolidge, Dr. Miles Standish, William Roscoe Thayer, Frederic Winthrop, Robert S. Hale, Francis Peabody and Gen. Samuel D. Parker. A meeting will be held in this city soon, it is said, to plan for the spread of the movement.

The railroad brotherhoods say that this provision could be invoked to place them under military law should they go on strike, and that they might be forced to operate trains through being called into service for the purpose, just as was done on one occasion in France. The American Federation of Labor has not acted in the matter, although the miners and steel workers among its members might fall into the occupational classification. Considerable publicity was given to the defeat of the provision in the bill for compulsory military training, but practically nothing was said about continuance of the draft law in the bill. Certain chances have been made in the present bill in conference committee, but it is altered only to the extent that Congress may have the authority to specify the number of men who may be called into service in case of emergency.

Proponents of the legislation, and members of the conference committee, have admitted that the bill is designed to furnish a formidable weapon against strikes of national importance. On the other hand, the comparatively small number of opponents of the plan who have become aware of the condition contend vigorously that with a complaisant executive and a weak or reactionary Congress the possibilities of the bill would be almost unlimited. It is pointed out that in the event of a war with Mexico, the draft would come immediately into effect.

CHEAPER LABOR EXPECTED

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Boston News Office

BOSTON, Massachusetts.—Cheaper labor in the future was advanced as an argument for an appropriation of \$1,800,000 for a gravity system of bringing water from the Wachusett reservoir to Spot Pond for distribution through the north metropolitan water system, by James A. Bailey of the Metropolitan District Commission. "We expect that in a couple of years or so a great many men will be out of work and will be glad to get jobs," he told the Ways and Means Committee of the Massachusetts Senate. "Then we will be able to get the labor at much lower prices than now," he said.

METRIC SYSTEM OPPOSED

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Western News Office

ST. LOUIS, Missouri.—The St. Louis Chamber of Commerce has adopted a resolution opposing the bill now pending in Congress which would compel the establishment of the metric system of weights and measures in the United States. The board of directors also opposed the referendum now being taken by the United States Chamber of Commerce on the subject of establishing a federal department of public works.



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CONGRESS BLAMED
FOR SUGAR PRICES

Attorney-General of United States
Claims Herbert Hoover Has
Justified Department's Action
in Cuba and Louisiana

Special to The Christian Science Monitor
from its Washington News Office

WASHINGTON, District of Columbia—The Attorney-General claims that the testimony given by Herbert Hoover before a special House of Representatives committee justifies his methods in dealing with the sugar situation. In a statement just issued, he said:

"Mr. Hoover made three points: First, that the Cuban crop should have been purchased by the Sugar Equalization Board. Second, if he had been Attorney-General he would have had the equalization board buy the Louisiana crop, and third, that non-essential industries should be put on a rationing basis.

Blame Placed on Congress

"As to the first, he admits that he would not have bought the Cuban crop unless legislation recommended by the President on August 9, 1919, had been passed to permit the Sugar Equalization Board to control the distribution of sugar; and that he himself urged the extension of the powers of the Equalization Board. He thus places the blame squarely upon the shoulders of Congress for not granting the legislation asked for by the President until after the Cuban crop was out of hand.

"As to the Sugar Equalization Board purchasing the Louisiana crop, I agree with Mr. Hoover entirely. The action I took when that situation was called to my attention was to try to persuade the Equalization Board to buy the crop. It would not do so, and I was then compelled to treat the matter with such laws as were on the statute books, and the only law that could be invoked against profiteering.

Rationing Discussed

"As to the rationing system for non-essential industries, consideration had been given to this subject long before Mr. Hoover's suggestion. There are serious legal and practical difficulties. Mr. Hoover is right in saying further legislation would be required. Through the efforts of this department, the refiners have agreed to limit distribution to non-essential industries, and we are now asking the brokers dealing in toll sugar to cooperate to the same end. There is no practical legal way of accomplishing a rationing of supplies to non-essentials except the cooperation of refiners, brokers, and dealers, which we are exerting every effort to secure."

Arthur Capper (R.), Senator from Kansas, said on Saturday that this year's importation of sugar will exceed last year's by 2,000,000,000 pounds. He therefore doubts whether an actual shortage exists and he reiterated his recommendation that the government seize the sugar and ration it through the post offices, if no better way is found.

Public Right Disregarded

"It is a government's duty when organized nation-wide plunder is going on, to step between the plunderers and the people," said Senator Capper. "Today organized plunder, blind to the common good, has this land by the throat, and it is up to this government to stand by the people who have stood by it. We cannot afford, even in a democracy, to have such a demonstration of weakness as the government is exhibiting in its perfunctory and dilatory methods of dealing with the profit hogs."

Charles L. McNary (R.), Senator from Oregon, has received a telegram from President Menocal of Cuba alleging that the Cuban crop is 20 per cent less than was estimated in December, and with an attempt on the part of the United States Government to take it at a fixed price, the remnant still disposable in Cuba would result in further stimulation of prices.

Profiteers Denounced

Their Imprisonment Advocated at
Boston Meeting

BOSTON, Massachusetts—The imprisonment of profiteers was advocated by Winfield Tuck of Winchester at a protest meeting held by the Housekeepers League in Faneuil Hall. He reminded the audience that, peace not having been signed, the government possesses the same power it did during the active prosecution of the war to take control and order lower prices. He also said that the government should participate in business and that the food problem would be helped greatly if the state owned the cold storage plants.

Mr. Tuck did not think that the small retailer was as much to blame as was generally believed. He declared the small business man was working indirectly for "the five big packers," and took to task the public officials who go about sparring for election when they should be taking care of the business entrusted to their care by the people.

Harry N. Gutterman, formerly counsel for the special committee on the necessities of life, charging those alleged to be responsible for the high cost of living with advancing inconsistent arguments, declared that the law of demand and supply is being tampered with.

Mayor Charles H. Adams of Melrose, of the special committee on the necessities of life, representing Gov. Calvin Coolidge, urged production on the farms and in the factories, advised the buying of food at different places,

and favored the formation of leagues to break the monopoly of foodstuffs. Dr. William C. Woodward, Health Commissioner, declared that the public pays every fine levied on the dealer who is found guilty of selling unsound products, and advocated prison sentences as a substitute.

Resolutions were passed protesting against profiteering in food, clothing, rent and fuel, and requesting that the federal and state officials prosecute and imprison offenders.

Flour Prices Fall Again

MINNEAPOLIS, Minnesota—Flour dropped 50 cents a barrel to \$15.25 here on Saturday, marking the second half dollar decline this week. A lower wheat market is the reason.

RUBBER EXPERIMENT
IN SANTACRUZ VALLEY

Special to The Christian Science Monitor
from its Western News Office

TUCSON, Arizona—About 30 miles south of Tucson is progressing an agricultural experiment of great importance to the rubber and tire industries of the nation. In the valley of the Santa Cruz River the Agricultural Products Corporation has purchased a ranch of 9700 acres, has laid out a town site (Continental) and partially built it up, has installed 28 miles of pipe line and had planted 580 acres of the guayule plant, brought from the lower part of Mexico. Each plant at the end of five years of growth is expected to carry material from which a half-pound of commercial rubber can be made. A single five-pound plant, may have a value in rubber of from 12 to 15 cents. This would appear to be a small return for the work, the investment and for the five years of waiting, but there is answer that the land is of little value, rather desert in character, that care is not needed after the first year and that the extraction process is not an expensive one. Harvesting simply means dragging the plant out by the roots, necessitating replanting of the harvested area. The first crop will come in the fall of 1922. The managers make no predictions of success. They simply know that in Mexico, under similar soil and climate conditions, rubber is obtained from the guayule and they hope that here they may do as well.

WARNING ON PLANS
FOR "COOPERATION"

Special to The Christian Science Monitor
from its Eastern News Office

NEW YORK, New York—Herschel Jones, director of the New York office of the State Division of Foods and Markets, warns the public to study cooperative schemes now being launched before joining them. Pointing out that the central educational agency of the cooperative movement in the United States is the Cooperative League of America, with headquarters here, Mr. Jones says that the rapid growth of interest in the movement, as a means of combating high prices, has brought a plentiful crop of alleged cooperative schemes, and many people have been led to believe that certain profit-sharing schemes for promoting private business corporations were a part of the movement. One enterprise, which was compelled by the department to discontinue the illegal use of the word "cooperative," charged \$10 for "certificates of participation" giving the holder the privilege of buying from this concern. Of the net profits, 50 per cent were to go to the holders of these, but they had no voice in running the business.

POWER SURVEY OF
MISSOURI RIVER

Special to The Christian Science Monitor
from its Western News Office

PIERRE, South Dakota—The engineers selected to make a survey of the possibilities of the Missouri River for the purposes of hydro-electric development have made their final report, and show that out of a half dozen places in which there are power possibilities on the big river, the most practical one to meet the present needs of the State is a location near the northern line of the State where a power plant with a 30-foot head of water can be constructed at a cost of \$9,103,000 and that transmission lines can be constructed at a cost of \$7,044,000, or a total of slightly over \$16,000,000. Such a plan would develop power sufficient to supply the eastern part of the state with electricity at a cost of 1.75 cents per kilowatt hour, on which basis, by the disposal of the power possible of development at that point, the return would be sufficient to pay costs of operation and distribution, and in a few years would either a reimbursement fund to the State for the original investment or to extend the power development of the stream.

PUBLISHERS ASK
RELIEF ON PAPER

NEW YORK, New York—President Wilson and the Railroad Labor Board were asked on Saturday by the American Newspaper Publishers' Association to take action which would relieve the menace to newspaper publication presented by the congestion of freight cars which has followed the railroad strike.

"Present congestion of freight cars seriously menaces the publication of newspapers which depend upon a regular supply of print paper transported by rail from the mills," read a telegram sent to President Wilson by T. R. Williams, president of the association. "We therefore urge your efforts to secure immediate and definite action for adjustment that will relieve the situation."

PRICE OF SUIT IS
NEARLY TWICE COST

Labor Gets Only 20 Per Cent
of What Consumer Pays, Says
W. J. Lauck—Retailer and
Manufacturer Great Gainers

Special to The Christian Science Monitor
from its Washington News Office

WASHINGTON, District of Columbia—According to a survey of alleged profiteering in the clothing industry made public here yesterday by W. Jett Lauck, formerly secretary of the War Labor Board, and now consulting economist for the railroad brotherhoods, the total cost of a suit of men's clothes, exclusive of the profits made by the manufacturer and the retailer, is a little more than one-half the price that the consumer has to pay.

Mr. Lauck, who is making the survey of the actual cost of wearing material, is undertaking to prove that the increase in practically all articles is due to "price-gouging" and not to the increase in cost of labor in the last few years.

The survey shows that the ordinary sack suit, which sold in 1910 for \$25 and is retailing now for \$65, costs at present \$37.36, including everything from wool to transportation, thus showing that profits are absorbing \$27.64 of the price to the consumer. Of the total profit made on the suit, the retailer gets the lion's share, taking an average of \$22.77 on each suit.

Wages Not to Blame

"The country has been made to believe, as in every other case where the opportunity offered, that Labor's demands for increased wages have been responsible for the soaring prices," said Mr. Lauck. "But, as in practically every other industry where profiteering is rampant, it can be proved conclusively that the guilt is ascribable to price-gouging, and not to wage advances."

"In the case of a \$65 suit, the price has increased \$40, or more than five times the increased labor cost of \$7.44, which includes all labor in the manufacture of the cloth as well as the suit. Even the increase of \$16.88 in cumulative profits is equivalent to more than twice the increase in labor costs."

"At the present time, the labor cost in producing a suit of clothes is only 20 per cent of the price taken from the consumer, while 10 years ago the purchase price included a bill of 22 per cent to labor. So it readily can be seen that the buyer of a suit of clothes is paying those who labored on the product less, proportionately, than in 1910."

Profits of Manufacturers

"Purchasers of men's clothing who have protested against the fantastic price jumps have been met inevitably with the explanation that as labor was demanding a higher wage scale, the cost to the consumer necessarily had to be advanced. Of course, it was reasonable to reflect increased labor costs in the price, but it was criminal on the part of manufacturers and retailers to make wage advances the excuse for deliberate, merciless gouging. For a manufacturer in any other line of industry to charge the consumer \$1 for a wage advance of 20 cents to labor is becoming an altogether too widespread practice."

"Although the retailer's increases have been huge in a monetary sense," said Mr. Lauck, "they are much less proportionately than those of the manufacturing corporations."

The woollen mills' profits for the present year, Mr. Lauck estimated, will approximate five times those taken in 1910, while the garment manufacturers' profits at the present are 250 per cent of their 1910 average.

The largest woollen manufacturing corporation in America, said the report, increased its annual net income from an average of \$1,600,000 in the pre-war years to an annual average of nearly \$9,000,000 during 1916-18.

One nationally known clothing house, probably the largest and best known in the country, increased its profits from an average of \$859,219 in 1912-14 to \$1,625,593 in 1916-18, and \$2,200,219 in 1919.

In a similar survey made of the shoe

industry, Mr. Lauck contends that of a \$3.50 increase in the price of an ordinary pair of shoes during the war, "Labor received only 15 cents, or less than one-twentieth of the advance." He places the responsibility for profiteering in shoes jointly on the packer, tanner, manufacturer, wholesaler and retailer, with the heaviest burden of guilt on the leather producers.

"The retailers' margin of profit," declared Mr. Lauck, "is by far the largest, absorbing over one-third the price, but it does not show so large an increase as the packers' and tanners' profits. As the largest tanneries are indirectly a part of the big packers' varied interests, it can be said without danger of contradiction that their profiteering is very largely responsible for the high price of shoes."

The retailer has increased his margin 102 per cent, or \$1.82 per pair, on the basis of shoes selling for \$8.50. The manufacturer appears to have increased his profits less than the others, although it should be mentioned that he took his highest profits in 1916, during which year they amounted to twice the amount he took in 1914."

VACCINATION RULE
ATTACKED IN COURT

Special to The Christian Science Monitor
from its Western News Office

DENVER, Colorado—To test the authority of the Denver school board to enforce compulsory vaccination, a petition was filed in the Colorado Supreme Court by George E. Fetherstonhaugh asking that an alternative writ of mandamus be issued against the school board commanding it to permit Ann Fetherstonhaugh, daughter of the petitioner, to attend a public school or to show cause why she should not do so. The child was expelled from Corona School on April 7, because she could not submit to vaccination, and was told that until she was vaccinated she could not return to her classes, according to the petition.

The petition states that under the laws of Colorado the child is not only entitled to attend school but is required to do so, and that by the prohibitive mandate of the local school board she is made amenable to the provisions of the compulsory education law of the State.

"Our contention is that the city has no authority from the state Legislature," said Ralph Kerwin, the attorney who filed the suit. "We want to test the right of the municipal school boards or other local boards to require compulsory vaccination as a prerequisite for school attendance."

MICHIGAN FARMS SAID
TO NEED 24,900 MEN

Special to The Christian Science Monitor
from its Western News Office

DETROIT, Michigan—Michigan farm sections lack 24,900 employees for the 1920 season and there are 11,537 farms in the State that will not be worked this year. These facts are revealed by the Michigan Farm Bureau, which after an extensive investigation, has issued a statement calling attention to the threatened serious reduction of agricultural production. The percentage of decreases in cultivated lands since 1918 is 15.8.

In addition, the bureau says, production will show a decrease on other land that is being worked. Many acres are being seeded down and in practically every section of the State crops are being put in that will require a minimum amount of labor. The dairy industry is particularly affected, having decreased 11.3 per cent in the last year. The large number of new industrial cities in Michigan is held responsible for the trend from agriculture.

TEACHERS' SALARIES RAISED

Special to The Christian Science Monitor
from its Western News Office

JEFFERSON CITY, Missouri—Figures made public by the State Superintendent of Schools indicate that the salaries of rural teachers in all parts of Missouri have been increased markedly for the next school year. In many cases, a majority of those reporting, the salary increases amount to 100 per cent over the average for 1914. At that time the top salary for a rural teacher was \$60 a month. This year it will be \$200 a month.

PREPAREDNESS OF
NAVY DEFENDED

Secretary Daniels, in Answering
Sims Charges, Says Lack of
Personnel Was Due to Policy
of Republican Administrations

WASHINGTON, District of Columbia

—Joseph Daniels' testimony on Saturday before the Senate naval investigating committee was devoted to answering Rear Admiral Sims' charges that the navy was not properly prepared for war in 1917 and that adequate steps toward complete preparedness had not been taken after the world war started. He reviewed the naval records of the Roosevelt and Taft administrations, and gave figures to show that the navy made rapid strides under the Wilson administration.

The shortage of enlisted men charged by Rear Admiral Sims, like the shortage of officers, Mr. Daniels said, was "inherited by the Wilson administration." Former Secretary George von L. Meyer of the Taft administration came in for criticism in this connection. Mr. Daniels charging that Mr. Meyer failed to provide a single enlisted man toward overcoming the shortage that existed when President Taft took office. It was not until the Wilson administration, he said, that any attempt was made to establish a real naval reserve.

Shortage of officers was due, he said, to the fact that for many years prior to 1916 there had not been enough midshipmen appointed to the Naval Academy.

His Own Plan Defended

"As it takes four years to graduate an ensign, any lack of officers in 1916 could not be fairly charged to the Wilson administration," the witness asserted, adding that he began taking steps to correct the shortage when he took office.

Mr. Daniels outlined his views of future naval building programs and reiterated his recent statement before the House Naval Affairs Committee that unless the United States should become a member of the League of Nations it must build a navy at least equal to any other in the world. He said he would recommend renewal of the three-year building program if the league covenant should not be ratified.

Mr. Daniels described in detail the organization and operation of the General Board to show that for years before the war the board was engaged in preparing and revising plans for naval warfare in the Atlantic. Admiral Dewey had studied the situation from the outbreak of the European war and in March, 1915, had forwarded a statement of preparations necessary to put the department in readiness for war. Mr. Daniels said, which was immediately approved by him. The Navy Department, he added, followed

the Dewey outline "as far as Congress appropriations would permit."

Personnel Increased

"Between March, 1913, and September, 1916, the navy was increased in personnel, material and efficiency more than in any similar peace period in our history," said the Secretary. The pre-war attitude of the United States toward preparations, he declared, was shown by President Roosevelt's message to Congress in 1905, declaring that "it does not seem to be necessary that the navy should at least in the immediate future—be increased beyond the present number of units." President Roosevelt and President Taft were both forced to take the positions they did toward naval building by public opinion, the witness said, adding that President Wilson was in advance of public opinion when he sponsored the building program of 1916.

The Secretary will resume the stand today and is not expected to conclude reading his prepared statement before Wednesday.

BAPTISTS DEPLORE
OFFICIAL'S WORDS

WASHINGTON, District of Columbia—Southern Baptists in convention here on Saturday adopted resolutions "deploping" a recent statement by Vice-President Thomas R. Marshall before the Virginia Bar Association that had prohibition legislation been considered by the Senate in executive session, not 20 Senators would have voted for it. The convention's action followed an address by Wayne B. Wheeler, general counsel of the Anti-Saloon League of America, attacking Mr. Marshall for his statement.

The resolutions said the Baptists keenly deplored the "Vice-President's poor opinion, if correctly quoted, of the august body over which he presided," and added: "We would regard that fact the darkest sign of national decadence and coming disaster if the situation described by the Vice-President existed. The Southern Baptist convention cannot concur in the imputation placed by Vice-President Marshall upon the Senators of the United States in their recent enactment of prohibition legislation."

SUGAR ECONOMY PLEDGED

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

NEW HAVEN, Connecticut—Believing that speculators playing upon the stories of sugar shortage are largely responsible for the high price, a group of New Haven high school pupils have inaugurated a sugar saving campaign which they seek to make effective by interesting teachers and pupils throughout the United States. Members pledge themselves not only to cut down their use of sugar itself, but to forgo to a large degree, candy, ice cream, soft drinks, sweet foods and so on. Based upon the present high price it is pointed out that a reduction of one-half in the amount used means a considerable saving of sugar and money. The latter plan to invest in thrift stamps.

CLOTHING MEN
FOR WEEK WORK

Resolution Adopted to Take in
Amalgamated Textile Work-
ers, to Organize Entire Trade

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

BOSTON, Massachusetts—The Amalgamated Clothing Workers of America, at the final business session of their convention on Saturday, declared for abolition of the piece-work system and discussed proposed legislation calling for week work and a standard of production by the workers. Both week and piece-work systems are now in use. Piece work is conducive to overspeeding, while week work permits a normal effort, the resolution asserted. It advocated normal production as a policy of the Amalgamated Clothing Workers of America, and stated that the abuse of production afforded by organization for international restriction of production below normal could not be permitted.

"Standards" were defined by Joseph Schlossberg, general secretary, as meaning standards under the union system, not under the old "task" system.

Hyman Bloomberg of Baltimore told of the week system with standard of production in effect in a factory in Baltimore where 3000 persons are employed under one roof. Where the maximum wage was \$28 it is now \$54, and the average wage is greater than in any other shop in the country, he said.

Sidney Hillman, the president, speaking for the week system resolution, said that in six years the working hours of 65 to 70 a week had been reduced to 44 by the amalgamated's efforts, and that the highest wages of six years ago were now paid to a beginner. He said that the organization could not check up a worker without a standard.

A resolution was adopted to take in the Amalgamated Textile Workers, as part of a plan of organizing the men and women in the trade from the textile mills to finished clothing.

Mr. Hillman and Mr. Schlossberg were nominated without opposition to retain their offices for the next two years. Nominations were also made for the general executive board. An election by ballot will be held next month. Chicago was chosen for the next convention.

NEW HAVEN REPORT
ON CARS HANDLED

NEW HAVEN, Connecticut—The New-Haven Railroad handles between 14,400 and 23,846 freight cars on its lines daily, according to a statement issued on Saturday. The number of cars handled daily under normal conditions is 23,846, while the number of cars interchanged with other lines under normal conditions is 5505. From May 1 to 13 the railroad interchanged 54,429 cars.

THE SHEPARD STORES

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Early Summer
Distinctive
Black Blouses

WE have always made a particular effort to meet the needs of the woman who wears Black Blouses. There are simple everyday Blouses of serviceable, mercerized poplin and satin; carefully made high-collared satin Blouses, simple, yet fashionable. Georgette Blouses; more elaborate Blouses of Georgette, with distinctive touches of embroidery, braid and beads, for dressier wear. Whatever type of Blouse you may need, you will find it here.



So many women are delighted to find a blouse with a high collar that fastens behind—and one that is lined as well. The yoke and collar are of thin black lace—the waist itself is of satin. Notice the deep cuff with small satin buttons. 12.50



A rich, heavy satin makes this semi-tailored Blouse. The collar can be worn high or low. The deep cuff features with four small buttons. 10.00

Smart and becoming is this short sleeved black Blouse. The collar is black with black wool neck with black wool neck work embroidery. 16.95

A handsome Over-Blouse of black Georgette (center), rich with beads and chenille embroidery. 34.25



A Tailored Blouse of black mercerized poplin with a collar that can be worn either high or low, and a two-button open cuff. 3.95

A Radium Silk Blouse has a tucked front, a becoming roll collar, and a neat, well-fitting turn-back cuff. 8.95

A Satin Messaline Blouse has a vestee with fine tucks and tiny buttons, a roll collar and turn-back cuffs. 8.95

Touches of colored beads and black bugle beads brighten the front, the collar and cuffs of this Blouse of black Georgette crepe. It is lined with white Georgette. 23.25

A Blouse of heavy black Satin has a detachable high collar that fastens behind. It has clusters of tucks both back and front and is lined throughout. 10.00

This smart Blouse of black Fishnet over white Chiffon has handsome black silk embroidered panels down the front, and where else can one find a Blouse of this kind? 12.95

For the woman who likes a little color on her Blouse, is one with a vestee of bisque Georgette. Bisque and black embroidery and steel beads trim the front. 16.65

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COURTESY THE KEYNOTE OF SHEPARD SERVICE
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The Duo Art enables you to hear in your own home the wonderful compositions of the masters, the fine old airs that you love best, the latest and most delightful popular music—played by the world's greatest pianists. The Duo Art automatically reproduces from the Duo Art Rolls, which are exact records of the artists' playing—every touch of their fingers upon the keys.

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PORTUGAL UNDER A STRONG-ARM POLICY

Proclamation Says Constitutional Guarantees Will Be Maintained Only if Prestige of Republic Suffers No Injury

A previous article on the above subject appeared in The Christian Science Monitor on May 15.

By special correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

LISBON, Portugal—The political side of the present situation of great anxiety and difficulty is interesting and curious. The parties are undergoing much transformation, and all kinds of negotiations and some intrigues are evidently proceeding. In consequence of the change of policy on the part of many deputies who are followers of Alvaro de Castro, groups of the following strength now figure in the Chamber: 40 Democrats, 25 of the new Alvaro de Castro party, 14 of the Popular Parliamentary group, 35 Republican Liberals, 8 Socialists and 4 Independents.

There are reported to be great divergences of opinion among the Republican Liberals and an early split is anticipated. The committees of the Democrats have been conferring with their directorate upon the next congress of the party, from which a new organization of the same is likely to issue. A representative of this party was present at the last meeting of the Cabinet, and much significance is attached to the fact. As to the Conservatives, they have held a meeting at which they passed a resolution agreeing to cooperate with the government for the maintenance of public order. The recent election of the municipal committee of the Republican Liberal Party was of a very stormy character, and many members abstained from voting.

Rousing Proclamations

The government continues from time to time to make rousing proclamations. It has just issued another in which it says that it will respect and maintain the constitutional guarantees but only on condition that the prestige of the Republic and the integrity of the nation do not suffer any injury, and it therefore considers that liberty to engender lack of discipline and disorder cannot prevail over liberty itself and above the duty of insuring the means of living in peace and independence.

Arrests of personages of more or less prominence continue to be made with some frequency. Recently there was a Socialist meeting at Oporto at which some inflammatory speeches were made, and at the end of it the police came forward and made a number of arrests, among the persons detained being the former Socialist minister, Augusto Diaz da Silva, who was given his liberty immediately afterward, on pleading the privilege of a deputy.

Revolutionary Organization

Colonel Jose Augusto Cardoso has also been brought to Lisbon in the capacity of a prisoner. He was commander of a regiment at Lamego and former commander of the Republican Guard during the time of Sidonio Pais. The Premier has recently stated in an interview that the government has become informed of the existence of a vast revolutionary organization with the object of provoking disturbances in the suburbs of Lisbon, the idea being thus to separate and get rid of the various elements devoted to the maintenance of order.

It is to be noted also that the same leaflets which were recently thrown from the gallery on to the floor of the Chamber of Deputies, leaflets of a strong monarchical character, and which led to some strict police investigations, have been found fixed to the walls in the streets in large numbers. A sharp eye being kept on some Spaniards in the country, and the arrest was recently made of one of them, named Santiago Gonzalez Diaz, upon whom, when arrested, was found an order for deportation by the Argentine Republic dated January, 1914.

The Spanish Minister in Portugal has given orders to the Spanish consuls throughout the country that they shall call an assembly of the Spanish traders in their various districts and impress upon them that they were under the strict obligation of obeying the rules, restrictions and prices fixed by the Portuguese Government for the sale of various commodities.

Guaranteeing Liberty of Work

The government has issued an official note guaranteeing the liberty of work in all public departments and offices, and it says that the various authorities must take such measures in their respective departments as will insure the protection of those who work there. The Premier has also issued an official statement in which he says that the government declares its absolute solidarity with all that the Minister of Commerce has done in regard to the strike of the postal and telegraph employees, adding that solidarity is absolute among all the members of the government and with respect to the acts which each member independently engages in.

The working classes have been engaged in the active preparation of a demonstration in the course of which they proposed to visit the President of the Republic and present their views to him, but this was prohibited in advance by the governor. Some sections, however, insisted on making the attempt at this demonstration, but they were broken up.

Their resolutions were, thereupon, sent along to the President, the first of them demanding the immediate reopening of Parliament, the second, the setting at liberty of all persons who

had been imprisoned for what are classed as social reasons, and on account of their participation in recent events, the third, respect on the part of the authorities of the law of the liberty of the printing press, and fourth, the taking of measures by the government for facilitating the settlement of existing disputes between workmen and their employers, whether state or otherwise.

No Dealings with Strikers

On the other hand the Premier when interviewed, stated that in no circumstances would the government enter into any negotiations with disturbers of the peace or with strikers who showed an attitude of revolt and encouraged disorder. The government intends to call a meeting of the editors of newspapers and the heads of all national active forces to ask for their assistance in maintaining order and repressing the strike.

The attitude of the monarchists in the existing state of things is viewed with much interest. Mr. Aires Ornelas, the eminent monarchist leader, who played such a considerable part in the rising at the beginning of last year, as the result of which he found himself within prison walls, has caused the publication of a letter which he had written in prison, in which, directing himself to the monarchists throughout the country, he asks them for the good of the nation to give heed to the appeal of the government to do their utmost to preserve order, forgetting all the political struggles of the past.

This manifesto has been favorably received by the dynastic parties who consider that it may lead in some measure to a political amnesty. Following upon it a meeting was held of all old monarchist deputies and senators, and after the letter of Ornelas had been read a resolution was passed calling upon all Portuguese of all shades of politics and without distinction of ideals to concentrate their forces for the common cause, and to bring about a political armistice with the object of arriving at an immediate solution of the national problems.

A New Ministry Predicted

Nevertheless, there is much talk of the probability of another governmental crisis immediately, and it is said that in case the resignation of the present ministry should be found necessary all arrangements are made for the immediate formation of a cabinet presided over by Alvaro de Castro in which Jose Barbosa, Julio Martins and Antonio Granjo would figure, this cabinet reuniting the majority in Parliament.

The Finance Minister has explained the financial scheme which has been approved by the Cabinet. The government, according to this statement, will not resort to the issue of more paper money nor to the issue of a new loan, which in view of the deficit, it considers it would be inopportune to attempt at the present time.

It also proposes to reduce the expenses of the public services. Owing to the increase in the salaries and wages of public officials the deficit is not reduced to the extent that was hoped.

More officials, civil and military, will not be appointed, and existing staffs will be reduced as much as possible. A council of fiscalization will be appointed for the purpose of proposing such modifications in the public services as may be possible and convenient. The government will also arrange for the sale of the automobile material which was used by the Portuguese expeditionary corps to France. It will also make changes in the existing taxation and will create new taxes which will yield 9000 contos, and reduce the deficit to 19,000 contos, which latter may be eliminated in a short time by the reorganization of the public services. When financial equilibrium is reestablished it will create an organization for national reconstruction, devoted to the development of the industries of the country.

RECONSTRUCTION OF VILLAGES IS URGED

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

LONDON, England—Sir H. Trustram Eve, in a paper on "Village Reconstruction," read at a meeting of the Auctioneers and Estate Agents Institute recently made an earnest plea for the reconstruction of model villages. As surveyors, auctioneers and agents he said they had enormous influence and much power. Too often they proceeded to let out the land without reference to other lands not in possession of their client, and with regard to the interest of their pocket only. The present "shape" of many villages was due to the planning of surveyors and auctioneers extending back to beyond memory.

Rearrangement of boundaries Sir Trustram considered would improve many squallid and cramped villages and gladden man's heart. Labor could be happily anchored in a happy village. The reconstruction of a village should be done well and boldly or not at all. Plans which were based on short view selfishness should be discarded. The scheme must include cottage gardening in the best places; cow commons and, in certain cases horse commons; small holdings on the best land even if good grass had to be plowed up; also places for games. Village industries should also be fostered be considered, and provision for raw materials arranged if they existed locally. Nothing should be left to chance, the weaker vessels must be helped so that they could live and thrive, and, as far as possible, they must be placed so that they were independent of big men.

The speaker submitted various proposals on the lines he had recommended for the reconstruction of villages, proposing that the Ministry of Agriculture should be responsible for carrying out the scheme and the Parish Council for its subsequent administration, subject to the supervision of the Ministry.

GAUGING CURRENT FEELING IN FRANCE

Belief Expressed in Newspapers That the French Makers of Treaty Favored Other Nations at France's Expense

By special correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

PARIS, France—If one would really understand the readiness of France to act even alone against Germany, the geographical position must always be borne in mind; and above all the exasperating financial situation in which France finds herself.

Everywhere in France there is now a double feeling: that Germany is really dangerous, and that the Alliance no longer operates as it did in war time. There is thus a strong animus against Germany based on fear, and a certain resentment against England and America based on envy.

Why has French opinion been turning against England and the United States? The secret is simple. The cause is the financial impasse. She sees other countries beginning to be prosperous again while she is in great difficulties. She hears all sorts of wild tales of American riches, and she observes that her near neighbor, England, demands over 60 francs for a sovereign and she becomes irritated. It is a deplorable but easily comprehensible fact. The peril to the Alliance is less in outward circumstances than in this jealousy of France, who inquires why she should be worse off than her comrades in the war. True, the battlefields are on her territory and she suffered most; but she thinks that Germany should have made reparation and that her more fortunate partners should have come to her rescue.

Sentiment of Disappointment

Thus, although the recent quarrel has blown over, there remains a sentiment of hostility toward Germany and a sentiment of disappointment in respect of America and England. Not only is France ready to take action against Germany, but she is hardly sorry to take it alone since she there shows that she can do without allies who have not recently helped her. It is a national pride. She wants to show that she is strong. There is a party which has become anti-English and anti-American.

France has been saying in one way or another for a long time that England and America are the only countries that have won the peace. At the bottom of it all is a sort of envy, which is psychologically easy to understand, of the two powers which are struggling to their economic legs again. To put it bluntly, France feels she is left in the lurch. Her estimate of the soundness of the British and American position may be exaggerated. Her view may be more roseate than ours of our prosperity. There is, however, the golden glamour of the British sovereign and the silver shine of the American dollar to justify her assertion that, compared with her, we have done well. Whether we have done well because we have worked hard and begun to act with a single forward-looking eye, instead of a backward-looking eye, does not matter. We are recovering; France is not. Worse—it sometimes seems that she is slipping back.

Exchange a Sore Point

Day after day in every café the rate of exchange is discussed. Always there is a bitterness, a bitterness which grows, when the reflection is made that the allies and associates of France are making progress while France is doing nothing of the sort. Always there is the opinion expressed that England and America should have aided France.

There may be contributing causes for the bitterness, but the principal cause is just this: that other countries are pulling straight and France is beginning to despair. The pound is going from two to three times its nominal value in relation to the franc and the dollar from three to four times. Why? France does not blame her financial ministers or her captains of commerce; she blames Mr. Clemenceau.

There are newspapers still faithful to the Clemenceau régime; but there is at least one of the most important evening journals and one of the biggest morning journals which lose no opportunity of venting their displeasure upon the French makers of the Treaty, which is somehow—sometimes logically, sometimes illogically—regarded as favoring others at the expense of France. France was rouled—that is the word, "rouled"—and no indemnities from Germany, no coal from Germany, no deliverance from the militarism of Germany, while other nations have obtained ships and colonies, while other nations are preparing to turn in a commercial sense towards the former foe, who will thus be strong before France. All this, however easy to refute, seems clear to France. Why is England making money out of her supplies of coal to France? Why do British and American ships scour the seas while France cannot even visit her colonies in her own bottoms? These are the sorts of questions continually heard.

A Threat to Germany

Mr. Barthou gave public utterance to them, crystallized what all Frenchmen are thinking—put in a plainer way what Mr. Millerand had already stated with added conventional compliments which Mr. Barthou omitted. For it will be recalled that one of the first utterances of the French Premier was a threat to Germany to prolong the occupation if coal was not delivered, with or without the cooperation of the Allies. Already the independence that comes out of duddage was apparent. If France was not

helped by her allies she would help herself. If the Allies were now content to make friends with Germany, because they had got all they wanted out of Germany, then France must get something out of Germany—whether coal, cash, land, no matter what. Above all, France would show that she was still powerful.

Powerful in a military sense France may or may not be. Suffice it to say that the military men think so. It would be absurd to expect a general to imagine that the cure for all political ills is not an army. So there arose out of this discontent the desire for a demonstration which should be a French, and not an allied demonstration. The idea had taken root in many minds that if the proper occasion arose, a forceful move would be a commendable course. The average Frenchman felt that he would like to assert himself, that he would like to kick out. That feeling is bound to result in bad diplomacy, in angry actions, which may produce an ounce of good on one side and a pound of evil on the other.

The basis of peace is understanding. It is no use repeating platitudes. It is no use talking vaguely about "misunderstandings." It is necessary to explain the mind of the Frenchman. It is not a question of criticism; it is a question of commanding, of taking sides with this country or that country. It is a question of comprehension. Why should the French think as they do? Why should the French be discontented? Why should the French be inclined to jeopardize the Alliance? The answers will be readily seen.

Whatever may happen immediately, it is certain that no friendship will for long bear the strain of these financial difficulties. France cannot watch her franc perpetually declining and continue to feel amiable towards countries that feel amiable toward counter peace bargain.

EFFECTS OF PERVERSE POLICY IN IRELAND

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

DUBLIN, Ireland—Even a little breeze of the political atmosphere here would be too strong for anyone unacquainted with the inner workings, and unaccustomed to the conditions which have prevailed for some time. Writing from the scene itself, it is almost impossible to give an unbiased opinion, the daily occurrence of anarchy, assassination, strife, and general disorder, tending to affect one's ability to judge events with a normal perspective.

It is not possible to know, for certain, who is responsible for the acts of reprisal against the Sinn Féin or rather, Bolsheviks, for the best elements of Sinn Féin are certainly not in it. It is the police who are retaliating; it will possibly lead to a state of general anarchy and lawlessness. It certainly seems as if sections of the community were interested in creating chaos, just at the time when a chance settlement seems possible. This has been done so often here that suspicions begin to take the form of conviction, and, as in the old days of the "Invisibles," there may be a paid band of armed men to mark down any "obstructionist."

In any event it would seem that the government is unable to protect the informer, even if there could be found one who could do the "informing." The government also seems impotent in tracking down the perpetrators of crime. A weak and exasperating policy may be the cause of it all—a policy which only makes the country angry. The arrest of Mr. Ginnell is looked upon as a most disastrous step of the government authorities.

It would certainly seem that the methods adopted are not those likely to hasten a settlement of the Irish question. When the King and Queen visited Ireland about nine years ago, the people gave them a welcome which the monarch ever got in its history. So their Majesties themselves said, and here one comes to the root of the trouble. The Irish people were almost pathetically loyal until recently. It would seem to be all a misunderstanding, for no one really means to do the wrong thing by Ireland.

MANY NEW PORTRAITS IN NATIONAL GALLERY

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

LONDON, England—The upper floor and main staircase of the National Gallery, which was lent to the War Office in August, 1914, has now been reopened to the general public.

New portraits will attract considerable attention, and which have been placed on the ground landing, include two of Lord Kitchener and one of General Gordon, the latter painted by Lady Abercromby, while a portrait of Lord Roberts, painted by Watts, is also hung there.

The royal portraits, as on the landing nearest to the East Wing, and among these is one of the present King and Queen with the Prince of Wales and Princess Mary, painted at Buckingham Palace just before the outbreak of war.

The portraits as a whole are now arranged in chronological order, so that those of Pope, Swift, Addison, and the men of letters of the seventeenth century hang side by side. New portraits to the number of 135 have been purchased since the gallery was closed, among these being one of Mary Queen of Scots, by an unknown painter, Thomas Ken, one of the Seven Bishops, and Admiral Duncan, who defeated the Dutch fleet off Camperdown. Other notable additions include William Pitt, the "Great Commoner," copied from the painting by Richard Brompton, and portraits of George the Third, and his brother, the Duke of York, when they were children, painted in 1749 by Richard Wilson.

NEW AUSTRALIAN TARIFF PROPOSALS

Increased Special Preference Proposed for Britain and Intermediate Rate for Those Giving Trade Reciprocity

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

MELBOURNE, Victoria—Australia's new tariff was announced in the House of Representatives recently by W. Massy Greene, Minister for Customs. It extended special preference to Great Britain and provided an intermediate rate for friendly countries which agree to a policy of trade reciprocity.

The extent of the preference to Great Britain will be seen by the following table which shows the rate of preference under past tariffs and that proposed under the new one; for example, in the 1908-1911 tariff 237 items had a preference of 5 per cent, whereas in the new tariff 367 items will have a preference of 10 per cent, and 136 of 15 per cent.

1908-11	1914	Proposed
Tariff	Tariff	Tariff
Items	Items	Items
Preference of 5 per cent	237	367
Preference of 7½ per cent	4	3
Preference of 10 per cent	10	120
Preference of 12½ per cent	—	24
Preference of 15 per cent	—	136
Preference of 20 per cent	—	32
Total all rates	251	426

Closer Ties Aimed At

"What we have tried to do, particularly with regard to those things which we cannot produce" declared the Minister to the House, "is to throw our trade as far as possible into Great Britain's hands. It is the desire of this government to encourage by every means in our power our commercial relations with the old land, and we are also proposing to do something which will pave the way to closer commercial ties of an imperial character."

Mr. Massy Greene then referred to the question of preference as a means of promoting trade within the British Empire, also to the possible recognition by Britain of the dominion's attitude toward her.

"After all is said and done, preference granted by the dominions to Great Britain is nothing more nor less than the policy of protection applied to Britain. While according this large measure of protection to the British manufacturer, and incidentally this assistance to our kinsman overseas, we are not asking for a quid pro quo. But I believe," continued the Minister, "that this policy cannot go on forever without reciprocation. I am pleased to note that quite recently an attempt has been made to do something in the Imperial Parliament to reciprocate the preferential duty in favor of Britain's possessions, and I can only express the hope that this is but a beginning, and that before long the statement of Great Britain will see their way clear to recognize in some more substantial way the value of those reciprocal trade relationships which we are endeavoring to strengthen in the proposals now before the House."

Tariffs to Be Reciprocal

The Minister then outlined the government proposals for reciprocal trade relationships with the other British dominions. He said that members of the Federal Parliament would be asked to consent to the provision in the tariff bill that would enable the Minister for Customs, subject to the ratification of Parliament, to arrange a reciprocal tariff with other parts of the Empire. The bill would permit the granting of the United Kingdom preferential rate to certain of the dominions either in whole or in part, and the intermediate tariff, applicable to goods from friendly reciprocating countries, could also be granted. The government hoped that this would lead to closer trade relationships between the great self-governing dominions.

Referring to reciprocity with countries other than the United Kingdom and dominions, the Minister said that the intermediate tariff rates—that was the rates between the British preference and the ordinary tariff rates—would be extended where desirable but to no other country could the Empire or United Kingdom rates be granted.

Exception Important

An important and significant exception to the policy of the intermediate rate or even of the special dominion rate was described by the Minister in the following terms:

"There is one important limitation upon the powers of the Minister with regard to negotiation with other countries. It is this: The Minister is precluded from entering any negotiations which will lead to a reciprocal tariff if he is satisfied that the economic conditions of any such dominion or other country are substantially lower than those prevailing in Australia. Imports from such dominions or other countries would, therefore, fall automatically under the general tariff schedule, and remain there until such time as their economic conditions assimilate more closely to our own."

With such infant industries as the steel works at Newcastle to protect against the inevitable fierce competition of the steel and other trusts, the Commonwealth Government has safeguarded as far as possible every avenue through which overseas competitors may strike. It has in effect declared war against dumping, and some of the new methods outlined by the Minister for Customs have already been adopted by Canada and South Africa. The extraordinary difficulty of protecting infant industries by an inelastic tariff schedule was explained to the House by Mr. Massy Greene:

"It is practically impossible to frame a tariff that will be sufficiently high to protect our industries against some classes of dumping, unless it is put up to something utterly unreasonable. A tariff of 35 per cent may be all right if trade is carried on under normal conditions, but if it is an endeavor to crush a weaker rival a trader reduces his price 50 per cent it would require a tariff of 170 per cent to give the same protection."

The government had decided therefore upon a provision (in the Tariff Bill) authorizing an addition to the ordinary duty payable of "an amount equal to the difference between the fair market value of the same article when sold for home consumption in the usual and ordinary course of trade, and free on board in the country whence and at the time it was exported to Australia, and the dumped price, except in cases where the difference amounts to 5 per cent or less."

In order to encourage such inquiries, the Commonwealth Ministry has introduced into the Tariff Bill an entirely new feature—"deferred duty." Twenty-two items—the number will grow doubtless with the passage of the bill—provide for a duty which will become operative from some date in the future.

"We are proposing to ask Parliament," explained the Minister for Customs, "to declare that on and from a definite date in the future such and such a duty shall operate. The dates which have been selected are those by which we have reason to believe the necessary works will be established, but it is proposed to take power in the Tariff Bill, if the Minister is satisfied that the goods in regard to which a deferred duty is proposed will not be manufactured in reasonable quantities on or immediately after the date set down for the operation of any such deferred duty, to postpone the date from which such duty shall operate until any specified later date on which, or immediately after which, in the judgment of the Minister the goods will be produced or manufactured in reasonable quantities."

Among the industries which will benefit by protection are the automobile body building and confectionery trades. In the latter case the war and the past encouragement have given an enormous impetus. While Australian firms have greatly increased their plant and output, the well-known English firm Nestles has erected works in Australia, and Cadbury are about to put up a plant, probably in Tasmania, from which to supply not only their Australasian but their eastern trade.

By removing the excise duty of 1 shilling a gallon in industrial denatured spirits—a duty the imposition of which was received with disgust by intelligent Australians—the government intends to encourage the growing movement for the replacement of petrol by industrial alcohol. There are vast possibilities in this direction, and industrial alcohol has been successfully used in motor cars in experiments.

Among the relatively minor industries, but of chief importance, which sprang into existence during the war, has been the manufacture of coal tar products. This industry has proved essential to a very wide range of manufacturing processes and will be fostered and helped out of infancy.

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many millions, but also the ripe experience and business enterprise of British firms of world-wide renown. We can get these firms if we give them a fair deal. I am glad to be able to say that it is principally from Britain that most of the inquiries have come."

Duty May Be Deferred
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CHOOSING LANDS FOR IMPERIAL SOLDIERS

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

MONTREAL, Quebec—With the object of visiting the various Soldiers' Land Settlements in Canada to study their working, and also to find out which part of Canada would prove most suitable for imperial soldiers coming to the Dominion, Sir Richard Winfrey, M. P., has arrived in Canada. Sir Richard explained that the British Land Settlement Act places the settlement of soldiers in the hands of the county councils, which are authorized to buy land and lease it to returned men, in lots of from five to fifty acres, and lend them money for equipment equal to their capital, but not exceeding £100.

In addition to this, various estates have been purchased in the United Kingdom for the training of men of little experience, and without capital. In this case, the men work on a profit-sharing basis. There are a certain number of men, however, who are desirous of settling in the Dominion in agricultural work, and two Canadian farmers are at present touring Great Britain interviewing such men, with the double object of being able to advise these men to what part of Canada they should come, and also to give the British Land Settlement authorities the benefit of Canada's experience in this class of work.

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RAILWAYMEN LOYAL
TO BRITISH LEADERNational Union Gives Practical
Expression of Its Appreciation
of Services of J. H. Thomas
During the Railway Strike

Special to The Christian Science Monitor.
LONDON, England—J. H. Thomas, M. P. and Mrs. Thomas were presented at the Coliseum recently with a testimonial from the National Union of Railwaymen in expression of their appreciation of the services of the general secretary during the railway strike. The presentation consisted of the deeds of the house in which Mr. and Mrs. Thomas reside at Dulwich, an address on vellum and a clock. Railwaymen and their friends filled the auditorium, and W. J. Abraham, president of the National Union of Railwaymen, was in the chair.

In making the presentation C. T. Cramp, Industrial General Secretary of the National Union of Railwaymen, recalled that during the stirring times which gave the occasion for that testimonial, a newspaper published a picture of a lovely mansion, with wooded and well watered grounds and a suggestion of game preserves and trout ponds in the background. Inset was a smaller picture of Mr. Thomas addressing the men and urging them on to struggle for something better. Whatever the intention of the paper, there was nothing incongruous in that position.

Right to Beauty

They wanted to see the time when every worker had the opportunity of living in a decent house and one, moreover, possessing some of the attributes of beauty to which every human being had a right to aspire. While Mr. Thomas was subjected to a press attack in the meanest possible spirit, the railwaymen were steadfast as a rock, in their loyalty to him and, in that testimonial they showed how they repelled the insinuations made against him, for the house had been subscribed for in small sums by railwaymen all over the country.

Mr. Thomas, replying, said that they in the National Union of Railwaymen were entitled to be proud of their position today. He believed there was no trade union in this country or in the world that was so capable of molding, influencing and determining the destiny of the labor movement, as theirs was. But it was because they were strong and powerful that a greater responsibility attached to them to see to it that their influence was wielded wisely and well. After all, their union, even at this moment, was passing through a troublesome period, and their officials and executive were as anxious about the future as they knew the rank and file were.

Censure and Thanks Mixed

Observing that the position of a trade union leader was always a difficult one, subject to criticism from without and within, Mr. Thomas said he supposed he got as many votes of censure as votes of thanks. He believed at that moment there were motions on the agenda at Belfast for his dismissal.

Speaking of the last settlement, Mr. Thomas said that he was not unimpressed by the fact that it gave, and was giving, grave dissatisfaction. Let them not assume that that was a settlement which the executive or he thought was the last word. But they were faced with the question: Ought they, in the circumstances in which they were placed, to face the only other alternative, another national strike?

The answer was that no greater mistake could be made than to assume that every time there was a difference or a grievance they had to resort to a national strike in order to adjust their differences. Any such policy as that would not only be disastrous to the country but absolutely fatal to their best interests as railwaymen and the future of their organization.

Sectional Outbursts Bad

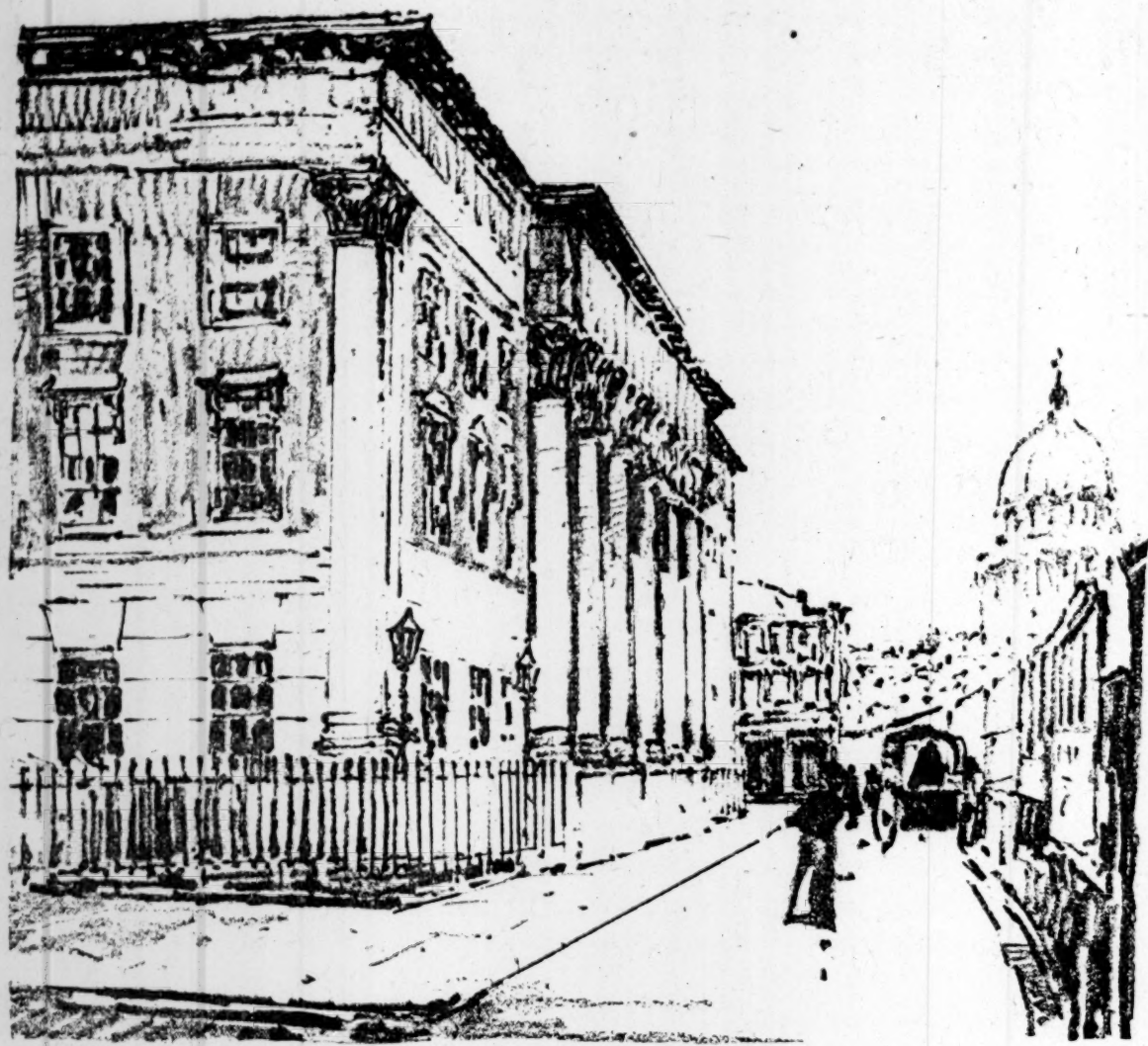
The executive committee took the only sound view of the situation during the past few weeks and said there was nothing worse in a movement than to have sectional outbursts. Would it have been a good thing within three months of the agreement having been made to announce that, because there were grievances, the machinery had broken down, and the settlement was an utter failure?

The executive took the opposite view. They went to the Government and said "instead of promises in regard to cost of living materializing, instead of benefiting by this new agreement all circumstances tend to show that the men are getting worse off and we want a frank and full recognition of the whole position." He was pleased to tell them that afternoon that the new machinery was already in operation, and the whole question of the railwaymen was being reconsidered at the present time.

LOAN TO FARMERS URGED

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Canadian News Office

TORONTO, Ontario—Among the first measures enacted by the Farmer Legislature of Ontario, which is directly in the interest of the farmers themselves, is that which is sponsored by the Hon. Manning Doberty, Minister of Agriculture, who aims to provide loans to cooperative societies for cleaning and marketing seed grain, clover seed, and for marketing potatoes. This latter is a step in the relief of the present high prices and scarcity of potatoes, which has been discussed in the Legislature on numerous occasions.



The Hall of the Worshipful Company of Goldsmiths

THE LONDON CITY
COMPANIES

The Worshipful Company of Goldsmiths

Specially for The Christian Science Monitor

Working in gold and silver was carried on even in the times of the ancient Britons, and in Saxon days, Bishop Wilfred built a stone church at Ripon in 628, the columns and portico of which were adorned with gold, silver, and purple; while in the Ashmolean Museum is a piece of gold-work, the inscription upon which states that it was made by the command of Alfred the Great. And, as was always the case, these craftsmen must have banded together from very early days, long before 1180, when the Guild of the Goldsmiths was fined for being carried on without the King's special license.

Of the 15 charters possessed by this company, the earliest is that of incorporation, given by Edward III; and he also allowed them to purchase an estate for £20 for the support of needy members. In early days the goldsmiths carried on their work chiefly in Foster Lane, where Goldsmiths Hall now stands, the east side being called Goldsmiths Row after them; but by a charter of Edward III, all who belonged to Goldsmiths Hall were required to sit in their shops in the High Street of Chepe, and no gold or silver was to be sold in the City of London, except at the King's Exchange or in the said Street of Chepe. And the goldsmiths were given authority to check the clandestine selling of low-grade plate in "shops in obscure turnings and by-lanes and streets," and also to see to it that no jewelry of inferior standard and "false work, in which they set glass of divers colours, counterfeiting right stones, is sold to merchants trading beyond the seas . . . and such as have no skill in these things."

Foreign Rivals

Thus were these old guilds given power to watch over and maintain the integrity of British industry. The records of the company give interesting details of the granting of licenses to foreign workmen, between whom and their English fellow craftsmen there was a constant rivalry. Of this there is a curious instance in the public test of skill which took place in the reign of Edward IV at the Pope's Head Tavern, Cornhill, between the Englishmen and the foreigners. The craftsmen were required to engrave four punchcoins of steel with cats' heads and figures in high relief and in low relief. The Britisher, Oliver Dowry, won, and the Alicant goldsmith had to pay a crown and give a dinner to the company.

The foreign goldsmiths lived chiefly in Westminster, Southwark, St. Clements Lane, and Brick Lane. Though they had learnt much from these foreign workmen, especially the Italians, the English goldsmiths continued very anxious to exclude them, and we can trace many echoes of this controversy in petitions and in the records of the days.

Unsuccessful Propaganda

In 1444, for instance, is a petition from the commonality to the wardens protesting against the "increase of straungers workmen," and seeking to forbid their work. This being impossible, they drew up a set of regulations headed in the quaint English of the day: "The Desyre of the hole C'olite of the Crafte of the Goldsmiths in the Cite of London, for the good rule to be had and ordeyned upon Goldsmithes, Straungers of Forens householders."

Their treats were, however, worse than their practice, for these "good rules" were never entirely enforced, and had little effect upon the "Forens," for in the company's books for 1445 we read of 35 of their number sworn.

In the reign of Henry VIII Sir Martin Bowes was a famous gold-

smith Mayor of London, and he presented his company with a magnificent cup, which is reported to have been used by Queen Elizabeth at her coronation. The company did not, however, escape the persecutions of this avaricious king, for on account of some trifling inaccuracy in the assay he extorted from them the huge fine of 3000 marks.

Public Service

The "Feasts," "Redings," and gifts to kings, as well as the pageants of this company were all on a scale of great magnificence, and were shared in common with those of the other great companies, but their outstanding distinctions are their two ancient rights: their assaying, marking, and stamping of precious metals, and their proving of coin at what is called the "Trial of the Pix," both of which powers were granted by Statute 28 of Edward I, which act commanded that the Leopard's Head be stamped upon all goldsmiths' work "as in ancient time it was ordained," pointing to its practice by the goldsmiths from the dim ages onward.

These public services have been continued to the present day, and render Goldsmiths Hall a veritable hub of activity, necessitating a staff of about 80 persons, all of which work is undertaken and paid for by the company at no expense to the rate-payer. This "assay" and testing of silver and gold articles before they can be stamped or "hall marked" goes on at the assay office attached to the Company's Hall, through the year, as well as the registration of private makers' "marks." Birmingham and Sheffield, the great provincial centers of the craft, now share the powers of "assaying" and stamping.

An Important Trust

The Trial of the Pix takes place but once a year, and is an occasion of due solemnity in keeping with its great national importance. It is carried out by a jury of the freemen of the company, which is composed of many leading bankers, goldsmiths, silver-smiths, and assayers. To this jury are brought from the mint selected specimens of the newly struck imperial coinage, the proportion being about one in 2000 for gold and one in 93 for silver. The imperial coins include those from the branch mints at Sydney, Melbourne, Perth, and Ottawa; and for the first time this year from Bombay, where gold coins have been made since August, 1918.

The coins are counted and weighed, and selected ones are picked out, melted into ingots, and assayed in order to see the exactness of the standard quality. It is interesting to learn that though the silver coinage was considerably increased during the war, no sovereigns or half-sovereigns were issued from the English Mint during 1918, though the production by the colonial branch mints was continued.

Present Situation

Of the original Goldsmiths Hall little is known, but mention is made of it in the records of 1366. The second hall is reputed to have been built by Sir Dru Barentyn in 1407, and to have been adorned with Flemish tapestry representing the story of the patron saint of the Goldsmiths. The present hall, built in 1832, is palatial in the extreme, as is fitting considering the richness of the craft it represents. The exterior, with its massive Corinthian pillars, is very commanding, standing apart as it does and not wedged in or half hidden by surrounding offices and buildings as are so many of the city halls. The interior is largely adorned with marble of various hues, which adds to the rich lavishness of the effect.

The great banquet hall is of very fine proportions, being 80 feet long by 40 feet wide, and has Corinthian columns at the sides, and at one end a wide alcove lighted from above for the display on state occasions of the company's wonderful plate. The livery hall, the largest of any belonging to the city companies, is also exceedingly stately.

The Goldsmiths, besides the public work connected with their craft, which they carry on as assayers, are respon-

sible also for many useful, educational, and charitable undertakings. They have been the largest contributors to the work of the city and guilds of London Institute, having given besides their large original contribution toward its foundation, £87,000 for new engineering buildings, and they annually donate a large sum toward its maintenance.

DON STURZO A LEADING
POLITICIAN IN ITALY

By special correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

NAPLES, Italy—While French and Italians have been toasting each other at Nice, the Roman Catholic Popular Party has been holding a big congress at Naples—the first that it has convened since its great victory at the last general election. Don Sturzo, the organizer and political secretary of this new party, was the chief figure, and among the deputies present was Mr. Miglioli, the representative of Cremona, who ventured to raise the standard of Christian Socialism at the recent Congress of Bergamo, but who has remained within the ranks of the party. Don Sturzo has every reason to be proud of his electoral success. Who a year ago, was known only as an able administrator of his native town, is today one of the most talked-of men in Italy. At times of crisis, the Premier has sent to ask his advice and aid, although he is not even a deputy, and his admiring fellow townsmen believe that he may one day, despite his priest's orders, become Premier himself.

He may be compared with some of the great American "bosses," who, standing outside the parliamentary arena, pulled the wires from behind the scenes. Don Sturzo, who belongs to the local nobility of his native island, is a disciplinarian as well as an organizer—two qualities rarer perhaps in southern than in northern countries, and in themselves passports to leadership. His local apprenticeship is said to have been successful and pure; he administered the affairs of Caltagirone in the interests of the town. Having been found faithful in a few things, he has now been appointed ruler over many things, and, in a sense, controls the fate of ministries, dependent upon the Roman Catholic Party's vote.

He has so far decided against this party's actual collaboration in any Liberal ministry, while urging as benevolent support of Mr. Nitti from outside. He realizes that the time has not yet come for the formation of a wholly Roman Catholic ministry, which would arouse slumbering animosities and could not carry out its program in the face of violent Socialist opposition and Liberal indifference or hostility. But what he and his party can do now is to prevent any cabinet from introducing anti-clerical legislation. It can also lay stress upon the desirability of social and economic measures for the benefit of the peasants, who form a large section of its supporters.

Don Sturzo in his report to the Naples congress pointed out that the number of votes recorded for his party's ticket at the November elections far exceeded its actual membership. When the Trentino votes its numbers will be increased, for no part of the former Austrian Empire was more Roman Catholic than the Tyrol, alike north and south. It must be borne, however, in mind, that no section of the party has expressed the desire of putting back the clock to before 1870, and restoring the temporal power. A new generation has grown up since then, which regards that as ancient history. Where political Roman Catholicism in Italy is concentrating its efforts is upon fighting against Socialism, sometimes with its own weapons, and profiting by Liberal apathy and disorganization to take the place of that historic party, which has so far produced no Don Sturzo to organize its electoral battles and lead it to victory.

SLOVAKS STRONGLY
IN FAVOR OF UNIONRemarkable Feature of Tzecho-
Slovak Elections Is That No
Candidate Against Uniting
With Tzechs Was Returned

By special correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

PRAGUE, Tzecho-Slovakia—In accordance with the results of the Tzecho-Slovak elections, which took place on April 18 the new Tzecho-Slovak Parliament will be composed as follows:

Tzech and Slovak Social Democrats	77
Tzech and Slovak Agrarians	45
Tzech and Slovak Clericals	36
National and Progressive Socialists	28
National Democrats	28
Various groups	12
Tzechs and Slovaks together	216
German Social Democrats	32
Other German parties together	38
Ruthenes	7
Magyars	7
	300

As can be seen from these results the Tzech and Slovak parties will have a majority of nearly three-fourths, the Germans securing about 20 per cent of the total votes. Among the Tzecho-Slovak parties, the Social Democrats proved the strongest and the Agrarians came second. As the Social Democrats together with the Agrarians and National Socialists constituted the government coalition the electoral successes of these parties prove that the population approved of their policy which consisted in elaborating the constitution, the land reform and other social and legislative reforms.

Socialist Party Strong

The votes obtained by the Socialist parties will no doubt enable them to play a very important part in the future development of the republic as half the members of the future Parliament will consist of Socialists. But the Socialists alone will not be able to form a solid and workable majority, and thus the agrarians will undoubtedly join the coalition again, as their cooperation in the last national assembly had excellent results. The idea of cooperation between the Socialists and agrarians appears to have originated with President Masaryk, and it is advocated by the Social Democratic leaders, such as Mr. Beczkyne, the president of the party, and others.

The most remarkable feature of the Tzecho-Slovak elections is the results from Slovakia. The Magyars alleged that it was not certain whether the Slovaks wanted union with the Tzechs. The election in Slovakia, however, shows that the whole of the Slovaks are decidedly in favor of union with the Tzechs, as not a single candidate was against the union managed to secure election. Thus Slovakia has elected 22 Slovak peasant party and 14 members of the Slovak people's party (Clerical). Only seven Magyars gained seats. It will be seen therefore that the results of the elections in Slovakia have destroyed all hopes of the Magyars regaining Slovakia. All the representatives of Slovakia, including the Clericals, are decidedly in favor of union with the Tzechs.

Press Satisfied With Results

The Tzecho-Slovak press is very satisfied with the election results. "Pravda Lidu," the Social Democratic organ, is, of course, highly pleased at the success of the Socialists, while other Tzech papers call attention to the national character of the Tzecho-Slovak State as demonstrated by the elections. As to the future of the Socialist Agrarian coalition the "Narodni Politika" observes that there is a sincere desire to maintain and enlarge the present government coalition, and a similar tone is adopted by the Social Democratic "Pravo Lidu." The Agrarian "Venkov" points out that the Tzech and Slovak parties will have a large majority, so that there need be no anxiety as to the future activities of the new Parliament. The new political outlook of Tzecho-Slovakia is very bright, adds that journal.

According to the latest information, the Tzecho-Slovak Prime Minister, Mr. Tusar, whose resignation was only formal, held a conference with the party leaders at which it was decided that the new Parliament should be convened for the second half of May. According to "Teske Slovo," President Masaryk has instructed Mr. Tusar with the formation of the new government after the announcement of results of the elections of the Senate, which will take place shortly.

Task Was Not Easy

A few words should be said on the activity of the first Tzecho-Slovak National Assembly. It was an assembly which came into existence through the Tzecho-Slovak Revolution of 1918, and its activity was marked by strenuous and successful endeavors to consolidate and assure the new Tzecho-Slovak State.

The assembly had no easy task, as after the collapse of the Hapsburg monarchy, Tzecho-Slovakia was left in a deplorable state of chaos and economic exhaustion. That Tzecho-Slovakia extricated itself from this desperate economic situation is, to a great extent, owing to the unremitting labor of the National Assembly which did not refrain from coping with the many important social and economic reforms.

SHIPBUILDING PROGRAM

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Canadian News Office

OTTAWA, Ontario—A deputation of returned soldiers to the number of over 100, who are employed in shipbuilding, waited upon Sir George

Foster, Acting Premier, and other members of the Cabinet, and requested that the government continue a shipbuilding program in order to maintain employment for the many men who are now working throughout Canada in shipyards. A memorandum was submitted in the course of which the delegates declared that the French Government was willing to place orders for merchant marine vessels if Canada would provide credits. If this were done it would keep the Canadian shipyards at a high pressure for the next two or three years. The delegation also advocated the extension of the merchant marine and the granting of subsidies by the government to private enterprises which were willing to build during the present year.

AUSTRALIA'S WAR
GRATUITY BILLPrime Minister Says It Is Most
Liberal Gratuity Scheme
Throughout British Empire

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Australasian News Office

MELBOURNE, Victoria—Fulfilling his promise to the returned soldiers, Mr. Hughes, the Prime Minister, recently introduced into the Australian House of Representatives a War Gratuity Bill which will probably involve an ultimate expenditure of £28,000,000.

The bill provides for the payment of a flat rate of 1s. 6d. a day to all members of the naval and military forces of the Commonwealth who went on active service, from the date of embarkation to the date of the signing of the Peace Treaty, June 28, 1919. Men who enlisted for active service but did not leave Australia are to be paid a flat rate of 1s. a day from the date of entering camp until the date of discharge, or for a period of six months, whichever is the earlier.

The gratuity will not be payable in certain cases, such as desertion. Where desired it will be paid in cash to the dependants of a member of the forces. Payment in other cases will be made by Treasury bonds, maturing not later than May 31, 1924, and bearing interest at the rate of 5 1/2 per cent. These bonds will be accepted at their face value plus accrued interest, in repayment of any moneys issued under the Repatriation Act or the War Service Homes Act.

"The bill is incomparably the most liberal gratuity scheme throughout the Empire," said the Prime Minister, when introducing the measure. "It is also the most democratic, making no distinction between all classes and ranks, as is proper in a democratic country like Australia and in a democratic army."

Important changes in Australia's repatriation methods have also been proposed in a new repatriation bill which provides for a permanent paid repatriation commission of three paid state boards, the amalgamation of the Pensions and Repatriation departments and increases in the pensions schedule.

The new commission will have administrative functions hitherto solely in the province of the Minister for Repatriation. A representative of the Returned Soldiers and Sailors League will be on the commission and on the state boards.

An increase in the basic pension rate from 30s. to 42s. a week maximum, for those who have a hope of regaining their physical powers, is provided for in the new pensions schedule. An incapacitated soldier of this class and his wife, will altogether receive £3 a week maximum; totally and permanently incapacitated soldiers will receive £4 a week exclusive of the pension of their wives and children, the rate being 98s. soldier and wife and 120s. 6d. if there are three children. Permanently and totally incapacitated men have their pensions fixed for life; in other cases pensions are subject to periodical review.

The total amount expended to December 31, 1919, on the repatriation of Australian soldiers and sailors was £10,120,408.

ITALIAN GREETING
OF FRENCH AT NICEMediterranean Port an Appropriate
Theater for Demonstration
Between "Latin Sisters"

By special correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

ROME, Italy—Simultaneously with the arrival of the Austrian Chancellor in Italy, the Italian fleet has paid its respects to Mr. Deschanel, the French President, at Nice on the occasion of the commemoration of that great Nicors, Leon Gambetta. . . . The Prince of Udine, a cousin of the King of Italy, has exchanged cordial toasts with the chief of the French Republic. Historically, no more interesting place could have been chosen, for not only Leon Gambetta, but Giuseppe Garibaldi was a native of Nice, ceded to France as the price of Napoleon III's support of Italy in 1859. Italy and Nice have both forgotten for all practical purposes that episode, for Nice, which had already belonged to France from 1792 to 1814, has prospered enormously as one of the most cosmopolitan of winter resorts under French rule, and has long ceased to be included in any but the most academic of irrelevant programs in Italy.

Thus, it was an appropriate theater for this last demonstration of affection between "the two Latin sisters." Tacitus remarked that brothers generally get on badly together, and the same cynical observation is sometimes made of sister nations. There was a time from 1881 (when, urged by Bismarck, the French went to Tunisia, regarded in Italy as an Italian preserve), down to 1899, the year of the resumption of Franco-Italian commercial relations, during the whole of which, Italy and France were on bad terms. There were riots against Italian workmen at the old French town of Aigues-Mortes, whence St. Louis IX had set out for his crusade to Tunisia six centuries earlier. There was a hostile demonstration against the French Embassy in Rome. The Germans naturally rejoiced and did their best to widen the breach. Then, in 1899 largely thanks to the influence of Mr. Lezzatti, the present Minister of the Treasury and a member of the French Institute, commercial relations were resumed; Mr. Barrère, the present French Ambassador, began his long career of over 20 years in Rome, and in 1904 President Loubet paid his official visit there.

All went well till, during the Libyan War in 1912, the seizure of the Carthage and Manouba, two vessels supposed to be engaged in carrying munitions of war to the Arabs in Libya, provoked an outcry in Italy, which was again fomented by the German propaganda. Such was the history of Franco-Italian relations from 1881 down to the outbreak of the war.

Then French troops fought, as in 1859, in Italy, and Italian troops fought, like the Garibaldians at Dijon in 1870, in France, and two grandsons of Garibaldi, fell fighting for the French cause, for which their grandfather had fought the last fight of his long and romantic career. Occasional difficulties still arose. Mr. Poincaré's utterances were not appreciated in Italy, although his wife was an Italian, and Mr. Clemenceau's trenchant sarcasms did not always spare Italian susceptibilities. Consequently, the defeat of the former's septennate and the defeat of the latter for the presidency of the republic were hailed in Italy, where Mr. Deschanel was judged to be a warm friend of Italian aspirations.

On the Turkish question, also, Italy and France found themselves united in the desire to keep the Turks in Constantinople, in opposition to the "bag and baggage" policy favored alike in Great Britain and the United States. All these things have tended to bring about the meeting at Nice, where Mr. Barrère has been able to witness, at the foot of his former friend Leon Gambetta's monument, that union of official France and official Italy, which it has been his great desire to bring about and maintain. Only not too much trust must be placed in the influence of official ceremonies.

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THE CHILDREN'S PAGE

What Polly Saw

"Oh, dear, Uncle Dick, it's an idle morning," said Polly. They were on the cottage verandah, overlooking the lake so brightly blue under the forenoon sun.

Uncle Dick was painting a picture of poplar trees swaying to the wind in a summer meadow. As he picked up a bit of pale red and a bit of pale blue on his brush and pulled them together into a lovely purple, he asked:

"Nothing to do? Is that it?"

"Yes," answered Polly as Uncle Dick placed the spot of purple paint on the canvas. "What shall I do, Uncle?"

"Oh, yes," said Uncle Dick, seeming to suddenly wake up and recollect where he was and who had spoken to him. "Something about something to do, wasn't it?" Picking up a scribbled pad and a nice soft black pencil, the kind that makes a mark almost by itself, he put them in Polly's hands. "Now," he directed, "you go and sit under that big willow tree just over the road beds for 20 minutes, and set down everything you see, growing, moving, or still. I want to find out something, and you'll be my special observer. I'll call you when time's up."

Polly took the pad and pencil, and walked to the great willow by the little path following the lake shore. She passed clumps of blue spiderwort like patches of the deepest sky fallen into the meadows, and bushes of June roses. Woodpeckers flitted from tree to tree before her, calling and chattering. At the willow, as she was about to sit down, there was a slight plunge in the water. A moment after, a small, dark head appeared a few yards from shore, and from it spread the lengthening lines of a long V, and then the head vanished. Polly put the pad on her knee and made her first entry: "I muskrat." She thought that was right. She had once seen a bill from the store where Uncle Dick bought his paints, and it was all just so: "I tube yellow ochre," and so on for everything, even to four little thumbtacks.

She looked expectantly for the next thing. "Growing, moving or still," she remembered. "Well," she reflected, "the grass is growing. I'll put that down." Looking, she found it not all alike. There was the short, crispy grass she sat on, fine-leaved and bright green. Behind her was a gray-green sort with a broad leaf and a heavy stem. Further back was grass with lovely feathery heads of light purple, and another with golden yellow heads, all mingled together. So she set down: "4 kinds grasses: 1 green, 1 gray-green, 1 purple heads, 1 golden heads."

These accounted for, Polly seemed to suddenly see a lot of things all at once: a white flower with three petals. Uncle Dick had showed her what petals were—and with bright green leaves like arrowheads, at the water's edge; then deep gold above broad, flat leaves on the water caught her eye, and she listed, "1 group arrowheads, 1 group yellow waterlilies."

Suddenly from a branch a kingfisher darted to the water, making a great splash. Throwing spray, he turned, and "feet" back to his perch, shook himself and settled his feathers. Polly set it down in haste. Now things began to come fast. A little brown bird, with a short tail and quite a long beak, clinging close to the trunk of a tree and so near it in color that she would never have seen him if he had not moved, next had to be set down. Then a tall reed suddenly fell over for no reason at all. Then there was the same or another muskrat swimming away with the reed in his mouth. That was quite important.

Iris flowers, blue and yellow, of course had to be noted. A bluejay screamed, and showed himself for a moment, a flash of blue and white. Here came a troop of chattering, red-winged blackbirds. Before she could fairly get them down, a gorgeous dark brown, almost purple butterfly, its wings bordered with gold, blue and black, settled on a grass stem near. Then a school of small fish came into the shallow water just below her.

At the same moment a little black and white woodpecker with a red crest began hammering at the willow trunk over her head.

Paster and faster went her pencil. "Goodness," thought Polly, "I never dreamed there were so many things. I hope I don't miss any of them. O-o-o! There's a heron! Uncle Dick says I must never call him a crane. He says a crane's quite a different bird." Polly watched the easy, lazy flight of the blue heron as he came high overhead from down the lake, and in a long and easy sweep glided down toward the shallows. Gracefully circling in the air as he came down, settling his wings as his feet touched bottom, he became so still and his color was so near the shadows of the bank behind him that when Polly looked away, she could not see him again. There were two or three gulls wheeling and tilting above the water. Their wings flashed white in the sun every time they turned in flight. Polly wondered. This was Minnesota. The sea was at least 1000 miles away in any direction. But she couldn't stop to think about it, for here was a crawfish right below her, spread out on the sandy bottom and waving his claws and long feelers as if he wanted to attract somebody's attention. Polly listed him quickly, and then the swallow speeding over the water caused the crawfish to vanish backward into the shadows of the overhanging bank with a single flap of his tail. A water beetle dived by in the water, and when Polly looked away, the dragon fly, there were little short legs, blue and red, tilting against the sand at midday, and then the blue heron, in bronze green, dark



"Ring around the roses"

Drawn for The Christian Science Monitor

On a Rhodesian Farm

Thirty years ago what is now known as Rhodesia was a tract of unknown land; now large areas of it have been cultivated by colonists from England, but there are still vast tracts of it untouched, waiting for other colonists to go out, take over the land, and establish homes there. Rhodesia is a country of greater area than England, Scotland, Ireland, and Wales all put together, and yet there are not as many white people in it as there are in an English provincial town. It seems strange that a beautiful country, where it is nearly always warm, and where the sky is nearly always blue, and where the sun is nearly always shining, should have so few white people in it, for all that anyone could desire is to be found in Rhodesia.

Every man who goes out there to farm must build his own house, for as yet there are no houses there waiting for people to go to. The natives, who belong to the Kaffir tribe, will do all the hard work—make the bricks, build the house, and so on; for as long as they are told what to do, they are splendid workers. A brick house with long verandah and thatched roof is the sort of house a boy who goes out to Rhodesia with his parents will live in, and all around for miles the green veldt land will be the only thing visible.

Where, then, are the pleasures that are to make up for the great variety of enjoyment that the boys in older countries can get? There is riding and driving, and playing about with the Kaffirs, whose language all Rhodesian boys learn. The farms in Rhodesia are generally very big ones, and a great number of Kaffirs are employed on each. It would probably take more than a day to ride all over one farm. All boys are fond of horses, but not many get the opportunities that Rhodesian boys get.

Boys in this country are far more independent than they are in older countries, and are consequently intrusted to do quite important things. In other countries, boys would have to help their fathers do the hard work, but put in Rhodesia there is no hard manual work to be done, for the Kaffirs do it all, but they require superintendence, and boys very early learn how wisely to fit themselves for the management of a farm.

There is much variety on a Rhodesian farm; one part will be grazing and pasture land; then there will be vast stretches of maize and corn fields; then again there will be orange and lemon groves. Always there is interesting work on hand; either the cattle are ready to be taken to the nearest market to be sold, or else it is time to gather the oranges and lemons, or perhaps it is harvest time, and the corn must be gathered in. As well as all this, there are the poultry and pigs, and many boys go in for these latter on their own account.

Do not think that in Rhodesia a boy spends all his time roaming around the farm, for although the country is so new, schools have already been

built, and many of them. It is only in holiday times that a boy can spend the much time on the farm, for if the latter is, as most farms are, 20 or 30 miles from the nearest town, then it means boarding school. Many boys stay at school during the week, but go back to the farm for the weekends. These boys of the up-country farms seem to be always happy and contented, and thoroughly enjoy their home life.

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Tinker's Tricks

Tinker was a little black spaniel, and he belonged to a family named Bumble. They all loved Tinker and Tinker loved them, but they never could teach him any tricks.

Mr. Bumble tried, Mrs. Bumble tried, and all the little Bumbles tried. Tinker would not learn a thing. They showed him how to beg. They showed him how to walk on his hind legs. It was no good. Tinker just wagged his tail and shook his head as much as to say, "You must not expect me to be clever, I'm just a little dog."

So they left off teaching Tinker. First Mr. Bumble gave it up, then Mrs. Bumble gave it up, and finally the little Bumbles said it was no use at all.

Then a funny thing happened. One evening about 6:30, when the family were having their supper, Mr. Bumble heard Tinker outside barking. He went to the window and watched.

Tinker was calling all his friends. Dogs came running up from every direction. Big dogs, little dogs, black dogs, white dogs, plain dogs, and spotted dogs all gathered around Tinker on Mr. Bumble's lawn.

When enough dogs had come he made them all sit in a circle and then he began his tricks.

First Tinker begged, then he jumped, then he walked on his hind legs, then he jumped around in a way they had never taught him at all. Mr. Bumble watched from the window and he saw it all.

Later that evening the Bumbles tried to persuade Tinker to perform for them. Mr. Bumble called Tinker to him and told him to beg. Mrs. Bumble offered him a piece of her best plum cake if he would jump. The little Bumbles just begged him to dance.

Tinker wagged his tail and shook his head. "Don't ask me to do difficult things like that," he seemed to say. And nothing they could say or do would ever make him change his mind.

If ever the Bumbles wanted to see Tinker go through his tricks they have to peep out of the window when they hear Tinker bark to call his friends together.

Alfalfa

Alfalfa receives its name from an old Arab word which means in English, "the best kind of fodder." The plant looks something like clover, and grows very rapidly. In fact it grows so quickly that three or four crops can be harvested during the summer.

Ring Around the Roses

Ring around the roses.
Pocket full of posies;
Hush! Hush! Hush! Hush!
We're all tumbled down.

A Letter That Talked

Mr. Kennedy, the airman, was just flying off to India with Mr. and Mrs. Spofforth. Their son, Peter, was at school, so that Ruth had to stay at home with her nurse. Her parents had promised to write once a week to tell her their adventures.

It was always quite amusing for Ruth, as her father kept a hotel and there were plenty of visitors coming and going. Mr. Spofforth had left a large parcel in charge of nurse to be given to Ruth on the Monday after they started.

It was a beautiful summer, so Ruth spent much of her time diving and swimming in the lake which her father had made. The visitors, too, were very kind in taking her out for expeditions. But she was looking forward to Monday, when she expected her first letter.

As she was getting up in the morning she heard the "Ta-ra-la" of the postman's horn. He had brought himself a special musical horn so that every one should know that their letters were coming.

"Ta-ra-la," sounded the horn again as Ruth came downstairs and almost ran into the postman with his letter bag.

"Something for you, miss," said the postman, as he handed her a queer-shaped parcel.

It did not take her long to unwrap it. There was a dark chocolate-colored roll inside, very carefully wrapped up in cotton-wool. Look as she would, she could find no sign of a letter.

At first she thought the roll was a new kind of chocolate, but it tasted like India rubber.

What could it be? And where was the letter? Was it really from father and mother at all, or had the postman another letter for her?

"Ta-ra-la," went the horn; she just caught the postman before he left.

"Oh, postman, there is no letter in my parcel. Have you got one from father for me?"

"Why, miss, that parcel was from Mr. Spofforth; we don't bring letters from India every day."

"But it isn't a letter," said Ruth. "There is only a brown roll inside that tastes like India rubber."

"Better luck next time," said the postman as he rode away.

"Oh, dear!" said Ruth. "Must I really wait another week? I am sure that father and mother meant to write to me. They are much too kind to forget; they couldn't forget."

Just then nurse appeared.

"Oh, Ruth," she said, "there is a parcel for you in my cupboard. I was to give it to you on Monday morning."

Ruth cheered up at this and followed nurse. Yes, there was a large parcel; when the brown paper was taken off, a wooden box with a lid appeared in view. Ruth opened the

lid and found a letter in her father's handwriting:

"Dear Ruth, I hope today you will get a letter from India. Open this parcel first."

She opened the box and found a photograph inside. She had often seen one in the shop windows. In a little drawer under it were rows of little brown rolls just like the one which was in the parcel that arrived this morning.

There was a letter from mother in this drawer:

"Dearest Ruth. Wind up the photograph, then put on one of these little rolls and sit down and listen."

She followed out the instructions, when, to her surprise, a voice which sounded quite close said: "Good morning, Ruth. Has the post come in yet?"

It was her father's voice. Then another voice followed: "Good morning, Ruth. Have you practiced this morning?"—this was mother, no doubt.

"Now run and get your little brown roll from India and put it on Good-by."

Oh, how delighted Ruth was. She ran downstairs for her parcel, put on the roll and sat down quite eagerly to hear what was coming.

"Good morning, Ruth," said two voices at once—father's and mother's, do about that. It sounded so natural that Ruth found herself saying, "Good morning," to them.

"We've got here quite safely," Mr. Kennedy has flown off for a few days. We have just been for a beautiful drive up a mountain pass. It was a very narrow road and very steep, with a precipice on one side. You could hear the river rushing along below."

Ruth could not think what had happened for suddenly the air was full of a loud trumpeting and she was so long to hear more of her father's adventures.

"Were you surprised at that noise, Ruth?" asked her mother. "That is an elephant who has just come along for his bunch of bananas. He has come to hear about himself, too, for while we were driving up the road, just above us appeared an elephant with a tree in his trunk. The tree was so large that it went right across the road, leaving no room for us."

Then father's voice began: "I cried out 'Arré! Arré! Hail! Hail!' and the wise old chap stopped and looked at us. What would he do? He walked on solemnly till he came to a cutting in the road, held the tree upright, marched into the cutting and then put the tree across again so that we were just able to get by."

Then she heard her mother's voice saying: "Hullo, Ruth, a baby monkey is sitting on my shoulder eating a banana. Shall I bring him home for you?"—then a buzz and the phonograph stopped.

You can imagine how Ruth enjoyed sending her letter. Of course she said "yes" for the monkey. Her letter was a very, very long one for all she had to do was just to talk down the trumpet of the phonograph, and then pack the little brown roll up and send it to India.

How Is Your Garden Growing?

"Dear Mary, will you come over as early as you can for a long afternoon's gardening? With love, Betty."

Such were the contents of the little note which Mary received from her friend one lovely morning towards the end of May.

"Will it? Why, of course I will," she exclaimed. "It's always fun to go and work in Betty's garden because she really understands what she is doing, and has a reason for everything—and don't her plants grow, too? Now, Doris has quite as big a garden as Betty has, and her father gives her lots of plants, but she just puts them in anyhow and never takes the trouble to see that the holes are big enough and that the roots are not crumpled. She doesn't have half the flowers Betty has, and her garden never looks really nice. I'll go and see what Betty is up to, and get some nice hints. My garden is coming on nicely this year, and it's really thanks to Betty."

Two o'clock saw Mary opening the white gate that led into Betty's Mother's garden, and in a very few minutes more she was standing by the special corner which Betty called her "own garden," and where she was already hard at work.

"Only weeding, so far," she told Mary. "It's not very amusing, but it's got to be done, and when it is finished, we'll do some planting."

"Oh, I think I know how to weed, at any rate, if I don't know how to plant," said Mary, as she set to work to pull up the weeds with one hand. Betty, she noticed, was using a little hand-fork, and she wondered why. She soon found out: for just then she found herself with a fine dandelion plant in her hand which had broken off short, leaving all the root in the ground.

Betty was too absorbed in her own work to notice the incident, but when Mary next laid hold of a big dock and found that her vigorous pull was followed by just the same result, she looked up.

"I'm afraid that way of weeding won't do," she said. "Fresh shoots, stronger than the old ones, will sprout up from the root. You must get the whole thing out, and with deep-rooted things like dandelions and docks and plantains, you really need a fork, or an old knife, to do it. Groundsel or chickweed will come up with just a pull, but all weeds won't."

"There is something to learn even in weeding, after all, it seems," said Mary, as she fetched a handfork and began to imitate her friend's example.

"Mother says there is a right and a wrong way of doing everything, in gardening," Betty declared, shaking her head sagely. "Now I think the bed is pretty clear of weeds. I am going to pull up all the wall-flowers and all the forget-me-nots but two. They are not really all quite over, but I shall take them out and pick off the flowers that remain, because if I don't, it will be getting late in the year to plant my half-hardy annuals."

"Whatever is a half-hardy annual?" asked Mary.

"Well, it's an annual—that means it flowers the same year it is sown and does not last for a second season; and it is called half-hardy because it has to be sown in a greenhouse or a warm frame, and not out in the border like the really hardy annuals."

"I sowed last month," I bought all my half-hardy annuals in the market this morning, and I think that is the best thing to do unless you have them given to you, for I don't understand anything about greenhouse or frame work yet. Here are ten-week stocks, mixed colors; they are so pretty and they smell so sweet; and here are asters, the feathery sort like ostrich plumes, and single ones like huge colored daisies; and here are verbenas and petunias. I am going to fork the ground over well before I put them in; and here you see I have two boxes full of loam and leaf mold which I have brought from the potting shed. I shall throw that on to the bed and fork it in, because all these plants like good, well-prepared soil."

"Just watch me plant a few of them, and then do some yourself," Betty went on when the state of the soil satisfied her. "Make a hole which looks as if it is going to be too big; see that the roots are not crumpled; fill it in carefully with one hand, holding the plant with the other; then press the earth down firmly—that's right. Don't put them too close—they grow big and should be 10 inches apart, or even a foot."

"What funny, sprawling things the verbenas are," observed Mary.

"Yes, we shall peg them down to the ground with garden pegs, or hair-pins, which do just as well really, and the stems will cross and recross each other as time goes on, and make a sort of flowery mat of all sorts of gorgeous colors. But they won't flower for some time yet, and it will be quite late in the summer before the asters bloom. Now we will give them all some water, and then tomorrow, for a few days after, if the sun is very bright in the middle of the day, I shall shade them by putting a big flower pot over each of them, all except the verbenas, for a few hours round about midday, until they feel quite settled and at home."

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LABOR URGED TO UPHOLD COMPACTS

Member of Union Who Advocates Repudiation Is Enemy to Law and Order and His Government, Says F. W. Mansfield

Special to The Christian Science Monitor
BOSTON, Massachusetts — "The moral sense which causes men to keep their agreements and their promises cannot be supplied from outside sources," declared Frederick W. Mansfield, former State Treasurer and candidate for Governor, in addressing a group of strikers assembled in Faneuil Hall, to the effect that agreements between employers and employees must be honorably kept. Mr. Mansfield's address is particularly significant because of his having been for many years the trusted adviser and counselor of labor unions.

"This moral sense must exist in the training and the fiber of the man himself," continued Mr. Mansfield. "You cannot make men good by law. No government can do it. It is not the government that makes people good—it is the people that make the government good. It is not the government that makes the people great—it is the people that make the government great."

Enemy to Law and Order

"The member of a labor union who ignores its agreements—who advocates their repudiation—is an enemy to the union. More than that, he is an enemy to society. He is an enemy to law and order and to the government under which he lives. Members of labor unions must learn that practically all of the world's business is done upon the good faith of men. They must learn that agreements are important things."

"Too many members of labor unions hold their agreements too lightly. Yet these same men insist that the employer live up to the very strictest letter of the agreement on his side, and, if he dare to violate even its least important provisions, he would be rigidly held to the strict letter of his bond."

As to strikes on public utilities, the speaker said, "In all cases where the public are concerned—where the public is a party—the public ought to be consulted. In all cases of private employment usually there is only the employer and the workmen to be considered, and the public might be justified in leaving them to their own devices. But on the street railway system, steam railroads, the telephone, coal mining, and all industries where the public are dependent entirely upon the workers, service should not be cut off, leaving the people to suffer without giving them a chance to be heard. By their own volition the labor unions ought to agree to arbitrate in such cases, and then there would be no question raised as to the necessity of a law on the subject."

The Progressive Element

"I am not criticizing the progressive element in the labor movement, nor the ones who fight strenuously for their rights within the law. But I am directing my criticism against those members of labor unions all over the country who persistently refuse to become American citizens and who, while enjoying the protection and benefits of our American institutions, direct their energies to stirring up class hatred and industrial disputes. Members of labor unions, who have the good of the movement at heart, must realize the fairness of this criticism. Labor unions play a very important part in the life of any community and they must be preserved for the good they do. But the only way that they can be preserved is by respecting the rights of others, and by according to others the same privileges and rights which they themselves demand. The best advice that I can give the strikers assembled here tonight is briefly to summarize what I have just said:

- "1. Americanize the unions.
- "2. Keep your agreements.
- "3. Strike only as a last resort.
- "4. Abide by arbitration decisions.
- "5. Forgo the right to strike on public utilities."

MORE EDUCATIONAL FACILITIES FAVORED

Special to The Christian Science Monitor
From its Southern News Office
GOLDSBORO, North Carolina—Following an address by John H. Small, member of Congress from the first North Carolina district, on "Problems of Eastern North Carolina," a mass meeting of Wayne County citizens unanimously endorsed the movement for securing larger appropriations for the expansion of state educational facilities. The citizens' meeting further resolved to urge Gov. Thomas W. Bickett to recommend to the special session of the general assembly, when it meets this summer, to consider "the necessary legislation providing for a comprehensive state system of hard-surfaced highways, linking together the county seats and the principal cities and towns."

BUBBLY CREEK TO BE FILLED UP

Special to The Christian Science Monitor
From its Southern News Office
CHICAGO, Illinois—The filling up of Bubbly Creek in Union Stockyards has been authorized by the trustees of the sanitary district. The stream, which has been made famous by

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writers who have at different times exposed conditions in the stockyards, has long been a source of annoyance to Chicago's citizens. The plan for elimination of the creek includes the extension of Thirty-ninth Street through the stockyards district over the filled-in stream, forming a highway from Lake Michigan to the new forest preserve outside the city.

ONTARIO STRIKE SETTLED QUICKLY

Increased Wages to Be Paid in Proportion to the Surplus Earned After Paying Expenses

Special to The Christian Science Monitor
From its Canadian News Office
LONDON, Ontario—Settlement of the street railway strike here by calling in the Ontario Railway Board, and prevention of a walkout on the London & Port Stanley electric radial by the granting of a conciliation board by the Dominion Department of Labor, are two recent events which are looked upon with much satisfaction by Labor circles and the general public. The conciliatory feeling shown by employers and employees in both cases, and the ease with which negotiations were conducted by the mediators are pointed out as evidences that occasions are very rare indeed when walkouts and lockouts may be regarded as the most effective weapons.

In the one case here, the men were asking a minimum of 60 cents an hour, which was refused by the electric radial management commission on the ground that the total surplus of the line, which is publicly owned, is not enough to pay the increase. The men claimed that the McAdoo award should be as applicable in their case as in the case of steam road employees, and in addition pointed out that it was impossible for them to live on their present wage.

Proceeding Expeditions

Things were thus at a deadlock until the Commission Board, one of the first to work in Western Ontario, was granted. The proceedings were marked by concord and expedition, and the finding, which is likely to grant the men an increase to the limit of the road's ability to pay under present rates, will be adhered to without question.

Labor men are out in force to urge the maximum use of London's street cars as a result of the bargain made by the street railway employees with the Ontario Railway Board. Stating it as their conviction that the railway was making a surplus big enough to pay an advance of 20 cents an hour in wages, the motormen and conductors agreed to run the cars for what the railway under the management of the board can afford to pay them. In other words, if the surplus after paying other operating costs and interest on bonds (not dividends) amounts to enough to pay the men just 20 cents an hour, that is all they get.

Splendid Service Is the Result

On the other hand, if the surplus is large enough to pay them 70 cents an hour, 25 cents more than they have been getting, they will receive the 70 cents. Consequently they are out to make the receipts as large as possible, and an ideal service is being maintained. Labor men point out it is really an experiment in socialism or at least in profit-sharing, and they are advocating the fullest use of the street cars in order that the men may be assured of their increase.

Should the railway board find, after operation of the road for 10 days, that receipts are such as to justify higher wages for the men and still leave enough to pay dividends to the stockholder, they will order the service to be maintained by the company and the increased wages paid. If the receipts are too small, the board will authorize an increase in fares sufficiently large to maintain adequate service, pay the men their increase, and pay the stockholders a dividend. This it is believed, will require a straight five-cent fare, though the employees believe, according to their actions, that it can be done at present fares, seven tickets for 25 cents.

STRIKERS BOUND OVER

Special to The Christian Science Monitor
From its Western News Office
SALT LAKE CITY, Utah—Charged with violation of the federal transportation act and the Lever Act, five leaders in the local activities in the railroad switchmen's strike have been bound over to the United States grand jury by Henry Van Pelt, United States commissioner, before whom the men appeared for preliminary hearing. The five men are W. J. Rodda, William Moore, G. G. Sherman, W. J. Lemon and C. P. Wise. Five other men, charged jointly with them, were discharged, the charges being dropped by the United States district attorney.



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FOREIGN TRADE CONVENTION ENDS

Liquidation of Obligations of Debtor Nations by Exchange of Products Favored—Other Recommendations Are Made

Special to The Christian Science Monitor
From its Pacific Coast News Office
SAN FRANCISCO, California—The foreign trade convention closed on Saturday after adopting the report of the general committee on measures deemed necessary or advisable to promote the foreign trade of the United States.

The report declared that the United States as a creditor nation should permit liquidation of the obligations of the debtor nations by an exchange of products.

Other measures favored to relieve the demoralization of European industry and exchange were a provision for the return of cargo steamships to their owners; measures to encourage manufacturers to exercise their full facilities to satisfy the home demand and provide a surplus for foreign consumption, and an increase in the maximum of production in order to restore normal conditions of living and employment.

It was asserted that banking institutions should be given an opportunity, under protection, to expand their services in foreign commerce, which, it was declared, could best be carried on by private enterprise. State and federal governments were urged to take steps to remove the disability caused by non-conformity of state laws and by what was referred to as excessive taxation, which, it was insisted, placed American insurance companies at a disadvantage with foreign companies.

The convention considered it sound public policy to support private operation of the railroads, and the merchant marine, it was declared, should revert entirely to private ownership, as was said to have been contemplated in the act creating the United States Shipping Board. The passenger vessels in the trans-Pacific and South American trade were said to be insufficient. Additional cable service and an extension of wireless service were considered imperative.

More American chambers of commerce abroad, establishment of foreign trade sections in domestic commercial organizations, adequate government representation in all lands, and the setting up of foreign trade zones in the principal American ports were advocated. It was urged that legislation be passed establishing the diplomatic service on a basis making it attractive to young and ambitious men as a permanent vocation, and that educational preparation for overseas commerce should be given by the colleges. Activity toward extending the international parcel post was commended.

It was considered that the bill pending in Congress to give American companies in China the protection of the United States flag would encourage new American enterprises there.

It was declared that a treaty of peace safeguarding the fundamentals of the government of the United States and protecting American citizens should be made effective without delay.

Manufacturers Meet

Convention to Pass on Platform for American Industry

Special to The Christian Science Monitor
From its Eastern News Office
NEW YORK, New York—The silver jubilee convention of the National Association of Manufacturers of the United States opens this morning at the Waldorf-Astoria Hotel. Preliminary to the general sessions of the three-day conference to be attended by leading manufacturers of the country, the platform committee, composed of

delegates appointed in each state, meets this morning to complete work on the "Platform for American Industry," which will be presented to the convention tomorrow. As adopted by the convention, this platform will be submitted to both Republican and Democratic national conventions as industry's position on vital problems facing the Nation.

This platform will include planks on legislative encouragement of manufacturing industries, foreign trade, merchant marine, immigration, international exchange, the open shop, and currency inflation. The nine planks will constitute the first instance of an organized attempt by industry to obtain its demands previous to adoption of national political platforms.

ECONOMIC EFFECTS OF PROHIBITION

Large Decrease in Arrests

Special to The Christian Science Monitor
From its Western News Office
ST. LOUIS, Missouri—The clerk of the St. Louis city courts announces that a tabulation of cases shows that arrests for disturbances of the peace and drunkenness have decreased by one-half in the year ending April 13.

Sanatoriums Losing Patients

Special to The Christian Science Monitor
From its Canadian News Office

TORONTO, Ontario—Before the coming of prohibition the Province of Ontario maintained 6,000 patients in insane asylums at a cost of about \$1,000,000 a year and an indirect cost of many millions more. The province had one insane patient to every 417 people as compared with one insane patient to every 873 people in Kansas, the pioneer "dry" state of the west. Dr. C. K. Clarke, superintendent of the Toronto General Hospital, says, "Since the passing of the Ontario Temperance Act alcoholic insanity has practically disappeared."

Another Jail May Become Hotel

Special to The Christian Science Monitor
WASHINGTON, District of Columbia

—Significant of the economic effects of prohibition are two items appearing in the current issue of The World Digest of Reform News. They are: "At Ottawa they have had little use for their county jail since prohibition went into effect. Now Sheriff C. S. Ayers wants to turn the jail into a hotel for the summer tourists, as the Ottawa hotels are unable to accommodate all the motorists who go to Starved Rock. Last summer many visitors were glad to secure rooms in private homes for the night. Sheriff Ayers plans to furnish the jail attractively."

"Prohibition has so reduced the receipts of what was the best paying political job in Aurora, Illinois, that Police Magistrate Thomas Barlow has asked the council to give him some kind of a salary to keep the wolf from the door. The office is supported by police court fees and before the camel came paid hundreds of dollars each month. Now the cases are so few the fees won't even pay board. They were \$46 last month."

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WAGES OF TEXTILE WORKERS RAISED

General Increase of Fifteen Per Cent Throughout New England District Indicated by Announcement From Centers

BOSTON, Massachusetts—A wave of wage advance announcements, to become effective May 31, rolled in on Saturday from New England textile centers indicating that the increase would extend to virtually all the 300,000 textile operatives in the district. Wherever the amount of the advance was definitely stated it was 15 per cent.

This will bring the level of textile wages, already at the highest stage in history, more than 100 per cent higher than four years ago. Approximately \$1,000,000 will be added to the weekly pay rolls of New England mills. If the sequence of events in connection with previous wage increases holds good in this case, the advance will extend to thousands of employees in other sections also.

This sharing with the operatives of profits of textile enterprises comes after many of the companies have declared considerable extra dividends of stock or cash to their stockholders. Prices for the products are still the highest ever received, although in recent weeks it is said a decreased demand has set in, and cancellations of orders have been received in some cases.

The first announcement in connection with the present movement among cotton manufacturers, who employ 200,000 of the total of 300,000 textile workers in this section, was made recently by the grant of 15 per cent at Fall River, where there are 35,000 operatives. In this New Bedford joined yesterday, bringing 35,000 additional workers into the higher wage levels.

The American Woolen Company, with 50 mills employing 35,000 persons in New England, New York and Pennsylvania, was first to act among the woolen manufacturing interests. When other woolen manufacturers learned today of the posting of notices of a 15 per cent advance in the American mills, they said similar action would be taken by them. The National Association of Woolen Manufacturers will not act as a body, but its members

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CLOTHING
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Seattle, Wash. Third and Pike
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Axel B. Morris Shoe Co.
SHOES
For Men, Women and Children
303-304 Seaboard Building
3rd Floor, Corner 4th and Pike, SEATTLE

Morey Stationery Co.
STATIONERY
and
OFFICE SUPPLIES
MAIN 147
812-814 First Avenue, SEATTLE
Top Floor Eitel Building
Second Ave. at Pike St.
Main 1614
Seattle
James & Merrihew
Leading Portrait Photographers

Woodlawn Flower Shop
Main 663
1410-1412 Second Avenue, Seattle
WHOLESALE-RETAIL
Our Floral Telegraph Covers
U. S. and Canada
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HARRY A. CROUCH

in nearly every instance will meet the increase declared, it is said.

Among the individual announcements made yesterday were those of the Arlington Mills at Lawrence, employing 7000 persons; M. T. Stevens & Co., which has 2000 operatives at plants in Andover, Haverhill and Franklin, New Hampshire; Nashua Manufacturing Company of Nashua, New Hampshire, 4000 employees; Peperell Manufacturing Company of Biddeford, Maine, and York Mills at Saco, Maine, employing jointly 5000 hands; and Pacific Mills at Lawrence, with 8500 operatives. At Lowell, announcement was made at all mills that the advance would be effective there. Seventeen thousand workers are employed.

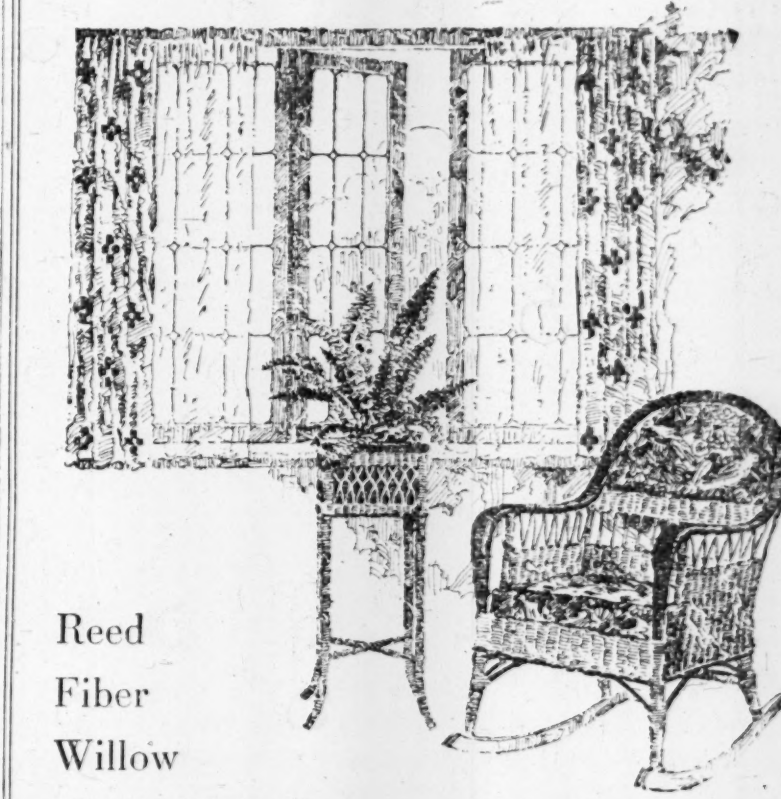
Announcements of the increase follow demand by the United Textile Workers of America for an advance of 17½ per cent, and of the Amalgamation of Textile Workers for a 50 per cent raise. The Fall River unions have voted to accept the increase as granted, and one of the craft unions in New Bedford has so voted.

FALL IN PRICE FOLLOWS ARRESTS

Special to The Christian Science Monitor
From its Western News Office

CHICAGO, Illinois—Following the arrest of alleged sugar profiteers here, and the request of C. F. Clyne, United States district attorney, for indictments by the grand jury, the price of sugar has dropped to 21 cents a pound at retail. Wholesalers were notified by Mr. Clyne that unless carloads of sugar known to be standing in the city's freight yards were put on the market, the owners might be violating the Lever act. This resulted in about 200,000 pounds of sugar being put on the market at a maximum wholesale price of 19 cents a pound, and it is understood that a like amount is to be released each day for an indefinite period.

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HARRY A. CROUCH

NEGRO METHODISTS ADOPT RESOLUTION

Special to The Christian Science Monitor
From its Western News Office

ST. LOUIS, Missouri—The African Methodist Episcopal Conference, in its twenty-sixth annual meeting here, has adopted the following resolution:

"Resolved, that the general conference in regular assemblage give the following expression of our faith, belief and position regarding the great question of racial division and racial solidarity, as follows:

"We firmly believe, reaffirm and steadfastly maintain the Bible teaching concerning the various race varieties and divisions in the human family

"That there is but one race—the human race—and that no matter how much the peoples of this earth may vary as to color, hair, language, customs, laws or geographical location, God hath made of one blood all nations that dwell on the earth.

"We brand as false and pernicious the doctrine of any superior race or supremacy, except as opportunities, environment and education shall enable a man, group of men, a race variety or a nation to show improvement or hold sway over and dominate other men or groups of men. Given equal opportunities, the various race varieties have always shown equal capacity for improvement."

LIBRARY STORIES TO CHILDREN

Special to The Christian Science Monitor
From its Southern News Office

ASHEVILLE, North Carolina—Asheville children are to have the Pack Memorial Public Library to themselves an hour Saturday afternoons, when stories will be told them as an aid in stimulating their reading of good books.

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BUSINESS, FINANCE, AND INVESTMENTS

SPECULATION IN WOOLEN INDUSTRY

London Syndicate is now Acquiring Mills in a Similar Manner to That by Which Cotton Plants Have Been Absorbed

Special to The Christian Science Monitor
BRADFORD, England.—It has been stated that Boston, Massachusetts, is at the present time the cheapest wool market in the world, and if the statement be true, American buyers cannot be expected to buy in London, even though they derive an advantage from the exchange. It is worthy of note, however, that although crossbreeds and faulty wools have been selling on a lower level in London, there is still a good demand for the best combing merinos, and the prices of these compare favorably with the rates ruling in March.

For several months there has been great activity in Lancashire cotton mill shares, and mills have been sold to new companies and syndicates at truly abnormal figures. Apparently there are many who believe that the boom in trade will continue for some years to come, but at the prices recently paid for mills it looks as though ultimately some one will be left "to hold the dog."

Woolen Mills Acquired

Hitherto the woolen and worsted industry has escaped the attention of the speculators, probably because in most cases the mills are owned by private companies. Recently, however, there have been one or two notable transactions in the West Riding. A few weeks ago a London syndicate purchased the combing and spinning plant of a Bradford firm, and a similar business at Halifax was also acquired.

It is now officially reported that a private company has been formed, with a capital of £1,000,000, to acquire the old-established Dewsbury business of M. Oldroyd & Sons, Ltd., woolen manufacturers. It is proposed that the shareholders in the present company shall receive £21 for each of the fully paid shares of £6, and this will come before the shareholders for approval in due course.

Originally, the company manufactured cloth and blankets, but the blanket business was disposed of in 1902. In the later stages of the war probably 80 per cent of the woolen machinery in the United Kingdom was engaged on the production of military fabrics, and from the beginning of the war until about the middle of 1918 M. Oldroyd & Sons, Ltd., turned out about 15,000,000 yards of military uniform cloth.

The firm has a reputation for the production of high-class woolsens, and has taken a leading part in the movement among woolen manufacturers to produce goods resembling in quality the finer worsteds produced at Huddersfield and Bradford. The purchasing organization is the British Industrial Corporation, a company which was registered in 1919 to carry on the business of an investment and financial company.

Government's Profit From Wool

A good deal of attention has been directed to the exceedingly high prices realized by the British Government for colonial wool sold by auction, and it may be recalled that when there was so much talk recently about the profits made by spinners and others engaged in the wool textile industry, it was freely asserted that the government was the biggest profiteer of all. The wool, of course, was bought in the colonies at fixed prices, and although during the war there would be little profit on the sale of wool for military purposes, the position was very different when the balance of the raw material was offered to the highest bidder.

This matter was mentioned in the House of Commons recently, when the Financial Secretary to the Ministry of Munitions (the department responsible for the disposal of surplus stocks) announced that for the year ended 1918, the profits on wool sales was a little under £3,000,000 for the Imperial Government, a little under £2,000,000 for Australia, and a little over £600,000 for New Zealand. He added that the profit for 1919 would probably be double these figures.

WOOLWORTH'S SALES RUNNING HIGHER

NEW YORK, New York.—Sales of the F. W. Woolworth Company are estimated at \$140,000,000 for the full year 1920, an increase of nearly \$2,000,000 over 1919. This is based on sales for the first four months, which were 17.41 per cent greater than for the corresponding period of last year. Business of this volume would bring aggregate sales since the formation of the company, in 1912, to about \$250,000,000, or an annual average of \$91,400,000 for the nine-year period. To the end of 1919 the annual average was \$85,553,616.

WHOLESALE DRY GOODS

CHICAGO, Illinois.—The John V. Farwell Company says: Business for the first half of May greatly exceeds that of a year ago. Collections are nearly double; business report splendid spring business; some large department store records are being made. Readjustments in silks and some men's wear are looked upon as a trend toward normal. Cotton goods reflect demand and supply, and crop reports indicate a large world shortage. Labor shortage and transportation obstructions are still factors.

NEW YORK STOCKS

Saturday's Market				
	Open	High	Low	Last
Am Can & Fd	41	41 1/2	39 3/4	39 3/4
Am Car & Fd	122 1/2	122 1/2	121 1/2	121 1/2
Am Inter Corp	85 1/2	85 1/2	84 1/2	85 1/2
Am Loco	92	94	93	94
Am Smelters	60	60 1/2	60	60 1/2
Am Sugar	129 1/2	129 1/2	129 1/2	129 1/2
Am Tel & Tel	92 3/4	94 1/4	93 1/4	94 1/4
Am Woolen	109 1/2	110 1/2	109 1/2	109 1/2
Anacosta	56 1/2	56 1/2	56	56 1/2
At Gulf & W I	168 1/2	171	168	169
Bald Loco	117	118	116 1/2	117 1/2
B & O	32 1/2	33	32 1/2	32 1/2
Best Steel B	91 1/2	92 1/2	91 1/2	92
Can Pac	116	115 1/2	115	115
Can Leather	69	69 1/2	69	69 1/2
Chandler	124	127 1/2	124	125
Chic M & S P	34 1/4	34 1/4	33 3/4	33 3/4
Chic R I & Pac	34 1/4	34 1/4	33 3/4	33 3/4
Chino	31 1/2	31 1/2	31 1/2	31 1/2
Corn Prods	93 1/4	94 1/4	93 1/4	94 1/4
Crucible Steel	139	140	138	139
Cuba C & Fld	62 1/2	62 1/2	62 1/2	62 1/2
Cuba C Sug pfd	81 1/2	81 1/2	81 1/2	81 1/2
End Johnson	102 1/2	102 1/2	102 1/2	102 1/2
Gen Electric	141	141	141	141
Gen Motors	27 1/2	28 1/2	27 1/2	28 1/2
Goodrich	61 1/2	61 1/2	61 1/2	61 1/2
Int Paper	78	78 1/2	77 1/2	78 1/2
Inspiration	52	52 1/2	52	52 1/2
Kennecott	26 1/2	26 1/2	26 1/2	26 1/2
Marine	32 1/2	32 1/2	32 1/2	32 1/2
Marine pfd	84 1/2	84 1/2	83 1/2	84 1/2
Mex Pet	181 1/2	184	181 1/2	182 1/2
Midvale	43	43 1/2	43	43 1/2
Mo Pacific	24 1/2	24 1/2	24 1/2	24 1/2
N Y Central	29	29 1/2	29	29 1/2
N Y N H & H	29	29 1/2	29	29 1/2
No Pacific	73 1/2	74	73 1/2	74
Occident	103 1/2	103 1/2	103 1/2	103 1/2
Pan Am Pet B	98 1/2	100	98 1/2	100
Penn	39 1/2	40	39 1/2	40
Pierce-Arrow	54 1/2	55 1/2	54 1/2	55 1/2
Pur & Alegre	107 1/2	107 1/2	107 1/2	107 1/2
Reading	85 1/2	86 1/2	85 1/2	85 1/2
Rep I & Steel	92 3/4	94 1/4	92 1/4	93 1/4
Roy D of N Y	119	119 1/2	119	119
Sinclair	34 1/2	35 1/2	34 1/2	35 1/2
St Paul	94 1/2	95 1/2	94 1/2	94 1/2
Studebaker	71 1/2	72 1/2	71	71 1/2
Texas Co	43 1/2	44 1/2	43 1/2	44 1/2
Texas & Pacific	44 1/2	44 1/2	44 1/2	44 1/2
Trans Oil	15 1/2	16	15 1/2	16
U Pac	116	116 1/2	116	116 1/2
U S Rubber	95 1/2	96 1/2	95 1/2	95 1/2
U S Steel	94 1/2	95 1/2	94 1/2	95 1/2
U S Realty	81 1/2	82 1/2	80 1/2	81 1/2
Utah Copper	92 1/2	93 1/2	92 1/2	93 1/2
Westinghouse	47 1/2	47 1/2	47 1/2	47 1/2
Willis-Over	17 1/2	18 1/2	17 1/2	18 1/2
Worthington	68 1/2	69	68 1/2	68 1/2
Total sales 548,500 shares.				

LIBERTY BONDS			
Open	High	Low	Last
Lib 3 1/2	91.10	91.10	90.90
Lib 2 1/2	84.10	84.10	84.10
Lib 1 1/2	85.80	86.00	85.80
Lib 3/4	84.40	84.50	84.30
Lib 3d 4 1/2	85.08	85.10	85.08
Lib 4th 4 1/2	85.04	85.18	85.00
Lib 5th 4 1/2	85.06	85.10	85.04
Lib 6th 4 1/2	85.08	85.10	85.08
Lib 7th 4 1/2	85.10	85.10	85.10

FOREIGN BONDS			
Open	High	Low	Last
Anglo French 5 1/2	98 1/2	98 1/2	98 1/2
City of Paris 5 1/2	90 1/2	90 1/2	90 1/2
U King 5 1/2 1921	94 1/2	94 1/2	94 1/2
U King 5 1/2 1922	93 1/2	93 1/2	93 1/2
U King 5 1/2 1923	90 1/2	90 1/2	90 1/2
U King 5 1/2 1924	85 1/2	85 1/2	85 1/2

BOSTON STOCKS

Saturday's Closing Prices			
Am Tel	Adv	Dec	
Am Tel com	108 1/2	108 1/2	
Am Tel pfd	108 1/2	108 1/2	
Am Wool com	108 1/2	108 1/2	
Am Wool pfd	108 1/2	108 1/2	
Am Zinc	14 1/2	14 1/2	
Arizona com	10 1/2	10 1/2	
Booth Fish	9 1/2	9 1/2	
Boston Elev	62	62	
Boston & Maine	37	37	
Butt & Superior	22 1/2	22 1/2	
Cal & Arizona	60	60	
Cal & Hecla	32 1/2	32 1/2	
Copper Range	39	39	
Davis-Daly	9 1/2	9 1/2	
East Boston	13	13	
Eastern Mass	20	20	
Elder	32 1/2	32 1/2	
Fairbanks	66 1/2	66 1/2	
Gray	40	40	
Gray & Davis	25	25	
Greene-Can	21 1/2	21 1/2	
I Creek com	45	45	
Lake Royale	30	30	
Lake Copper	34	34	
Mass Elec pfd	7 1/2	7 1/2	
Mass Gas	72	72	
May-Old Col	64	64	
Miami	21 1/2	21 1/2	
Mohawk	60	60	
Mullins Body	38 1/2	38 1/2	
N X Pac	29 1/2	29 1/2	
North Butte	19	19	
Old Dominion	27 1/2	27 1/2	
Oscoda	42 1/2	42 1/2	
Pearish & Bing	33 1/2	33 1/2	
Pond Creek	60	60	
Punta Alegre	107 1/2	107 1/2	
Root & Van Der	43	43	
Stewart	40 1/2	40 1/2	
Swift & Co	111 1/2	111 1/2	
United Fruit	206	206	
United Shoe	44 1/2	44 1/2	
U S Smelting	61 1/2	61 1/2	

*New York quotation.

NEW YORK CURB

Astra Explos			
Open	High	Low	Last
Allied Oil	38	40	38
Boone	34	34	34
Boston & Mont	82 1/2	84 1/2	82 1/2
Caledonia	28	28	28
Cans Copper	34	34	34
Cosden & Co	7 1/2	7 1/2	7 1/2
Elk Basin	8	8	8
Federal Oil	28 1/2	28 1/2	28 1/2
General Asphalt	72 1/2	72 1/2	72 1/2
Glenrock	2 1/2	2 1/2	2 1/2
Goldfield Cons	8	10	8
Hecla Mining	4	4 1/2	4
Hoyden Chem	5 1/2	5 1/2	5 1/2
Houston Oil	75	80 1/2	75
Howe Sound	3 1/2	3 1/2	3 1/2
Ind. Packing	8 1/2	8 1/2	8 1/2
Inter Petrol	28 1/2	28 1/2	28 1/2
Merrill	37	37 1/2	37
Metex	2 1/2	2 1/2	2 1/2
Nipissing	9 1/2	9 1/2	9 1/2
N Y Shipping	38	43	38
Peelers	36	39	36
Pressman Tire	2	2	2
Ryan Cons	38 1/2	39 1/2	38 1/2
Ryan Pet	3 1/2	4	3 1/2
Salt Creek	35 1/2	36 1/2	35 1/2
Salpita Ref	8	8 1/2	8
Simms Petrol	70 1/2	70 1/2	70 1/2
Skelly	10 1/2	10 1/2	10 1/2
Standard Motors	7 1/2	8 1/2	7 1/2
Submarine Boat	13	14	13
Tropical Oil	20 1/2	21	20 1/2
Un. Retail Candy	14 1/2	15	14 1/2
United States sm	2 1/2	2 1/2	2 1/2
U. S. Tool	31 1/2	31 1/2	31 1/2
White Oil	23	23 1/2	23

FOREIGN EXCHANGE			
Demand	Parity		
Sterling	\$2.81 1/2	\$4.86 1/2	
*Francs	15.22	5.1825	
Libres	20.45	5.1825	
Gold	0.26 1/2	4.020	
German marks	0.2025	2.282	
Canadian dol.	0.89 1/2		

*To the dollar.

WILD & STEVENS, INC.
PRINTERS' ROLLERS
5 Purchase Street, Boston 6, Mass.

JAPANESE FOREIGN TRADE RETURNS

WASHINGTON, District of Columbia
—A Department of Commerce cablegram from Tokyo, dated May 12, says Japan's exports for the first four months of 1920 were 762,998,000 yen (\$380,000,000), with an unfavorable balance of \$37,960,000 yen (\$168,000,000). From figures previously received this indicates imports during April of \$160,500,000 and exports of \$121,500,000, an excess of imports over exports of \$39,000,000.

Although this excess of imports for April is large, nevertheless it is a hopeful note, for it shows the tide has been turned in Japan's ever-increasing monthly increments to her unfavorable balance of trade. These monthly increments have been approximately \$14,000,000 in January, \$45,500,000 in February, \$67,500,000 in March and \$39,000,000 in April.

MODERATE GAINS IN QUIET MARKET

Moderate price advances were recorded in the New York stock market during Saturday's short session. Trading was quiet and professional in tone. Gains extended from one to four points for the active issues. The larger number of the list changes were confined to a point or under. Atlantic, Gulf, and West Indies had a net advance of 2 1/2. Chandler 4, Cuba Cane Sugar 1 1/2, Central Leather 1 1/2, Midvale 1 1/2, Studebaker 1 1/2, Union Pacific 1 1/2, Utah Copper 1 1/2, and Vanadium 1 1/2.

The Swift issues were strong features of the Boston market.

COTTON MARKET

(Reported by Henry Hentz & Co.)
NEW YORK, New York.—Cotton prices on Saturday ranged as follows:

Open	High	Low	Last
May	40.25	40.60	40.25
July	38.14	38.37	38.14
Oct.	35.35	36.18	35.35
Dec.	35.10	35.23	35.01
Jan.	34.30	34.60	34.20
March	34.00	34.10	33.90

Spot 4 1/2, up 1/4 points.

(Special to The Christian Science Monitor)

NEW ORLEANS, Louisiana.—Cotton prices on Saturday ranged as follows:

Open	High	Low	Last
July	38.00	38.10	38.00
Oct.	36.10	36.16	36.00

STANDARD OIL STOCKS

Bids Asked			
Anglo-American Oil	22 1/2	23 1/2	
Buckeye Pipe	88	92	
Illinois Pipe Line	160	165	
Indiana Pipe	88	90	
Ohio Oil	320	325	
Prairie O & G	550	570	
Prairie Pipe	195	200	
South Penn	290	295	
S O of Cal	315	320	
S O of Ind	650	670	
S O of Kan	570	590	
S O of Ky	350	400	
S O of N Y	390	395	
Union Tank	107	111	

RAILWAY EARNINGS

CHICAGO & NORTHWESTERN			
March	1920	1919	Increase
Operating revenue	\$11,433,269	\$10,398,608	
Operating expenses	8,571,771	7,772,771	
From Jan 1—			
Operating revenue	\$5,707,265	\$6,812,277	
Operating expenses	4,237,278	4,772,771	

SOUTHERN RAILWAY

First week May	22,571,361	23,618,318
From March 1	\$6,261,588	4,425,360

NEW YORK BANK STATEMENT

NEW YORK, New York.—The following statement shows the actual condition of the New York Clearing House banks:

ash in vlt. of mem bks	96,333,000	96,691,000
Res of mem bks in res bank....	568,147,000	529,264,000
ash in vlt. state bks, tr cos ..	8,427,000	12,782,000
ash in de pos state bks, tr cos ..	10,946,000	11,576,000
mand de pos ..	4,112,678,000	4,123,376,000
me de pos ..	251,476,000	253,280,000
ulation	35,904,000	35,882,000
S de pos	34,404,000	83,829,000

SOME FACTORS IN
PAPER INDUSTRYCanadian Authority Says American
Publishers Can No Longer
Rely on Their Forest OutputSpecial to The Christian Science Monitor
from its Canadian News Office

OTTAWA, Ontario—James White, assistant to the chairman of the Commission of Conservation, recently made a most important address here on the pulp and news print situation in Canada and the United States. He stated that the crux of the whole situation was that the publishing business in the United States had reached such huge proportions that it could no longer be supported by the forests of its own country. He added that the average circulation of daily newspapers alone, in the United States amounted to 27,000,000 copies. The pulpwood supplies in the United States were being rapidly exhausted and it had had to draw more and more upon Canada. That country had adopted the common sense policy of insuring the retaining within her own borders the secondary as well as the primary industries of news print production.

The pulp and paper industry in Canada was one of its great assets. It represented a capital investment of over \$240,000,000 and employed in the manufacturing end nearly 25,000 persons. During the fiscal year ending March 31 the total value of pulpwood and paper export in Canada was nearly \$115,000,000, of which 80 per cent went to the United States.

Canada Supplying America

Canada was today manufacturing nearly two-thirds of the news print used in the United States and was supplying pulpwood and pulp to an additional 25 per cent. To maintain that condition of affairs Mr. White declared that Canada must practice forest management of the most efficient character. After referring to a couple of speeches recently made by prominent Canadian business men to the effect that Canada should get rid of all its pulpwood as quickly as possible on the ground, according to one argument, that if they did not do so it would only perish and the present generation might just as well get as much benefit out of it as they could, he urged conservation in the matter of pulpwood. Mr. White continued: "The service that the Commission of Conservation has been endeavoring for over a decade to render to the community is that of studying the facts in regard to the extent and use of our natural resources, so that public opinion and action in regard to them may be founded upon conditions as they actually exist."

Conserving Resources

"The only proper way to conserve any resource is to develop it to the point of highest productivity and with the maximum of efficiency and to use every means to maintain its productivity at that pitch. To withhold any natural resource from use under proper conditions, whether it be a fishery, a water power, a timbered area or any other resource, is waste in the grossest form. The person who preaches any other policy under the guise or label of 'conservation' is misrepresenting and injuring the real policy for which that word stands. The sole purpose of the Conservation Commission is to seek to conserve our natural wealth against avoidable destruction—not against development."

Mr. White's Appeal

Referring to the various reports on the subject of Canadian forest resources published by the Commission of Conservation, Mr. White said that it was "estimated that in Quebec there are 150,000,000 cords of available spruce and balsam which, at the present rate of cutting, namely, 3,000,000 cords per year would give about 52 years' supply." In Ontario it was estimated there were 100,000,000 cords of spruce and balsam, and an estimated cut at an early date of 1,500,000 cords, which indicated 67 years' supply with a theoretical annual growth of nearly 3,000,000 cords. New Brunswick had 30,000,000 cords of spruce and balsam with an annual cut of 1,250,000 cords. Mr. White spoke of the terrible losses from forest fires, declaring that forest conservation affected the pocket of nearly every member of the community.

Mr. White concluded: "It affects every man who wants to build, buy or rent a house, or furnish a home. The rising cost of lumber has been a decided factor in retarding the building of houses to relieve the housing shortage that has contributed so largely to the dissatisfaction and unrest that are current today. It affects every man who buys a newspaper or periodical, for a book for his library or textbooks for his children at school. It touches the pocket of every merchant, manufacturer or other business man who buys advertising space. It affects every man who has a dollar invested in forest industries and our total capital investments in these enterprises approach the stupendous sum of \$400,000,000. Finally, it affects every man employed in such industries of whom there are more than 80,000 with many additional thousands employed in woodworking establishments of one form or another that are directly dependent upon forest production. There isn't any question as to the motive behind forest conservation. It is a question purely of hard business sense—not of sentiment."

TIDAL DAM CONDEMNED

Special to The Christian Science Monitor
from its Canadian News Office

QUÉBEC, Quebec—The project of blocking up the Strait of Belle Isle

with the object of reducing the severity of the climate of eastern Canada, which is seriously proposed as a scheme worthy of the expenditure of many millions of dollars, has been dealt a severe blow by Dr. W. Bell Dawson, superintendent of tidal surveys for the Dominion. Dr. Dawson declares that the whole matter is based upon a misconception of the nature of the Belle Isle currents and that the construction of such a dam as has been proposed would be a great mistake. The Strait of Belle Isle, which connects the Gulf of St. Lawrence with the Atlantic, north of Newfoundland, is of much importance to navigation, because a great circle on the globe, from Lake Erie along the St. Lawrence Valley and across the Atlantic to London, England, passes directly through this strait. It thus lies on the most direct line of navigation from Montreal and Quebec to Great Britain. "In regard to the project which is now being discussed for the damming of the strait," says Dr. Dawson, "it may be stated in general terms that such a proposal is based on a misconception of the facts of the case. The current in the strait is tidal, and the flow is practically equal in the two directions. It is evident from the conditions that are found in Belle Isle Strait that there is no continuous inflow of cold water from the Labrador current into the Gulf of St. Lawrence, which a dam across the strait would prevent."

THEATERS

Phoenix Society, London
By The Christian Science Monitor special
theater correspondent

LONDON, England—For the third production of their first season, the Phoenix Society, rightly continuing a policy of variety, presented "The Fair Maid of the West," which, if not the best of Thomas Heywood's comedies, is a typical one, and well worth a first revival after its long rest, since the Puritans closed the theaters in 1642. This play, first published in the quarto of 1631, had been written, probably, in 1630, and originally produced during that year at the Phoenix (Cockpit). It is a vivacious, highly colored Elizabethan play, splashed upon a broad canvas—a Tudor Odyssey, as the writer of the program describes it—full of love and heroics, of bustle, brawls, and adventures of every sort, by land and sea, incidents that gave, as we know, great pleasure to the seventeenth century "plebe," as also to royalty, when the play was "acted before the King and Queen with approved liking."

A twentieth century audience enjoyed it almost as much. Forgetting that they were grown-up and sophisticated, they became schoolboys again, and followed everywhere, and eagerly, the Fair Maid of the West, whether as a tavern servant waiting upon guests amid the bustle of Plymouth Hoe; a gallant, in doublet and hose, subduing, with sword and tongue, a bullying lover; as a hostess, doing the honors of her inn at Foy; or as a sea-captain's aide in her sabbie "Negro," seeking and finding her Spencer in a foreign land; and finally, her last role, when she plays lady courtier, lady bountiful, in the Kingdom of Fesse. Wherever she went, Bess Bridges stood—as the author meant her to stand—a symbol of young England's joy in adventure, and of her name-sake, Queen Elizabeth, whose eulogy from the Eastern King comes pleasantly into the closing scene.

Such a play, the reader will have gathered, calls for broad and breezy acting, to carry it off. Upon the whole, the audience got it. Miss Violet Graham, as Bess—the part was originally done by a boy, Hugh Clark—though perhaps somewhat deficient in the vocal resonance that such a part demands, bore herself bravely throughout, was loving or tender, swaggered, strutted, fought, or fainted as each swiftly succeeding occasion required. She looked beautiful, too, as such a Bess must, and spoke her lines with a charming clearness and purity of diction.

The men gave us the thoroughly spirited, straight acting, which is about all that the play requires, especially Mr. George Skillan as Captain Goodluck, Mr. Balliol Holloway, as Mr. Ruffman, and Mr. Murray Kinnell—physically somewhat small for the part—as Spencer. Though there be little intentional comedy in the play, the audience could not restrain an occasional good-humored titter, or sometimes even an open laugh as when Bess, after conquering men with her sword, and a monarch with a glance, announces complacently "that she is not yet fully 17." The only consciously humorous rôle is that of young Clem, who was played with much intelligence, and a true sense of character, as also of humor, by Master Roger Livesey.

COLLEGE MEMORIAL TOWER

Special to The Christian Science Monitor
from its Southern News Office

RALEIGH, North Carolina—The memorial committee of the general alumni association of the North Carolina State College of Agriculture and Engineering has decided to construct a tower on the college campus as a tribute to the 23 former students who made the supreme sacrifice in the world war. The tower will be 90 feet high, and with clock and chimes, will cost \$28,900.

ARMY UNIFORM PROTEST

Special to The Christian Science Monitor
from its Southern News Office

WILMINGTON, North Carolina—Discovering that several Negro prisoners at the New Hanover County stockade were wearing full or part soldiers' uniforms, citizens here have lodged protests with the county commissioners. One Negro prisoner was found garbed in the regulation army uniform with the insignia of the ninety-second or Buffalo division.

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ROOMS, BOARD AND ROOMS

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SHOES VALUED AT \$1,000,000 RETURNED

HAVERHILL, Massachusetts—Shoes aggregating in value at least \$1,000,000 have been returned to manufacturers here by jobbers because of delays in deliveries due to transportation tie-ups. Herbert H. Hicks, president of the Haverhill Shoe Manufacturers' Association, said that goods had been returning for two weeks, but that in the last two days the number of cases had been sufficient to jam the storerooms. Nearly all the returned shipments are of the kind known to the trade as turn shoes.

HOUSING PLANS UNDER WAY

Special to The Christian Science Monitor
from its Western News Office

CHICAGO, Illinois—Plans for municipally owned dwellings to be built by the city on public lands to meet the housing shortage in Chicago are being made by Alderman Edward J. Kaindl to be placed before the City Council. The city owns hundreds of acres of vacant lands in outlying sections of the city, and it is these of which use is to be made, dividing them into lots to be leased for stated periods, the city to erect houses or the tenants to build their own under municipal direction.

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HELP WANTED—WOMEN

WANTED—Protestant woman to remain with 8 mos. old baby for the 2nd week in June. Call Belmont 128 M.

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SITUATIONS WANTED—WOMEN

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ART NEWS AND COMMENT

SCULPTORS

Their Joys and Woes

In one day I had experience of the joys and woes of sculptors. During the afternoon I saw the work of David Edstrom, Jo Davidson, and Hunt Diederich; there were the joys. In the evening I heard a lecture by Gutzon Borglum; he dwelt on the woes.

Mr. Borglum, being an artist, and a very fine artist, is subject to alternations of spirits. When I last saw him at the camp for Techo-Slovak soldiers which he formed, during the war, on his estate at Stamford, Connecticut, he was in the highest spirits. At the lecture he was sad and gloomy, not for himself, but on account of the apathy of the American nation to sculpture and the arts. He told of the woes of Phidias, Michel Angelo and Rodin; but he did not tell of their joy in creating. What is the woe of a lack of recognition or a lack of money, or prison, or the tattling tongue compared to the joy of making something out of nothing. One of the true things, among the many true things said by Robert Louis Stevenson, was that the wages of art is in the work itself.

Mr. Borglum also regretted that there is no Pericles in the United States. To which I would reply that the United States by means of Primaries and such things is doing its utmost to discover a Pericles. Conditions are changed. The Greeks had a great motive and inspiration in consecrating the Acropolis to Pallas Athena, and the builders of the Gothic cathedrals had their great motive and inspiration; but the modern world must seek its motives in the ideals of Freedom, Patriotism and Gratitude, which are not as easily expressed as a statue to a goddess, or the tower of a cathedral. Each epoch has its own method, and its own expression. As I walked home from the lecture, roaming about the streets, looking at the Woolworth Building, the Metropolitan Life Tower, the Bush Terminal Building, the Brooklyn Bridge and a dozen other wonders of New York architecture I could not help thinking that they might arouse some astonishment and admiration in Phidias. But I quite agree with Mr. Borglum that Phidias would not have admired the worried architecture of the New York Public Library. Neither would he admire the effort of modern Athens, his home town, to make her buildings look as French as possible.

Ab, the sculptor has his woes! The modern engineer-architect disdains him, and he also disdains the maker of pictures, and is there a domestic architect living who ever considers that one use of walls is to hang pictures thereon. When the architect does employ a sculptor he rarely chooses the best man. In my opinion the blot on the magnificent transformation of Sherry's into a new Head Office of the Guaranty Trust Company is the mean little eagle that postures over the entrance door. Even when the sculptor gets his chance the public is overcritical. Barnard was rebuked for his "Lincoln". Frampton has been chastised for his "Edith Cavell" ("tons of tortured granite" one critic calls it); Raphael Peyre, sculptor of the American monument in Paris, "Crusading for the Right," has been severely reprimanded because he exploits (he didn't know any better) a particular "Marine" not a general "Doughboy"; Manship's fine bust of Rockefeller has been made the sad theme of "a morbid, economic-socialistic exposition"; and Augustus Saint Gaudens' victorious "Sherman" is allowed to remain dingy, and discolored, in a wilderness of bare earth and blown paper, on New York's most prominent site.

Yes, these are hard times for sculptors. But in my visit to the work of Ed Edstrom, Davidson, and Diederich I found consolation and encouragement. In each the joy of creation is evident. The vigor of that joy was passed to me.

I visited David Edstrom's studio and found him in happy condition. He has so arranged his commercial commissions, which is the term sculptors employ for the bread-and-cheese offices of the Eminent which towns will happily want to the end of time, that he is able to devote himself to idealistic work, which is his joy.

This means that he spends days, weeks, months on a plaster model in the hope that somebody, liking it so much, will commission it in bronze or marble. In Edstrom's studio three such idealistic works were in process. One is called "The Triumph of Man." The idea came to him from the Vatican "Laocoon." He has made hundreds of sketches for it; the form this noble and inspiring work is now taking shows the entwined forms of "Intuition," "Concentration," and "Fecundity" overcoming "Evil," and banishing it from their Consciousness. Beneath, in four fields, are figures and groups typifying "Religion," "Art," "Mathematics," and "Labor." It is a work that cast in bronze, large, in a public place would arrest attention and insure sustained interest.

His second ideal sketch is a "Proposition for a Pantheon"—a truncated pyramid with a frieze at the top symbolizing the union of the American people issuing from the various nations which gave them, or their fathers, birth. It implies liberation, not suppression. The third is a "Fireplace"—a beautiful fireplace that people can sit before, reading and learning, and wondering why they were ever content to lounge before a fireplace that told them nothing.

My next sculptor is Jo Davidson. He is a man of many gifts and divergences, a forceful man who has been putting his force for the last year or so into making, not without great difficulties, a plastic history of the

war. At the Reinhardt galleries he showed 23 busts of people famous in war activities from Poch to Frank Polk. It is a curious experience to stand in the room surrounded by these silent, eloquent busts, each an example of the sculptor's fierce joy, almost battle joy—for he had to get the sittings by audacious assault, and wiley battery; and he was never given a sitting of more than two or three hours. Each is swiftly characterized, each is dominantly himself. Clemenceau and Arthur Balfour, Colonel House and General Diaz. What contrasts! But of them all the greatest contrast is between President Wilson and Lord Robert Cecil. One could almost write their speeches from their busts.

My third sculptor is Hunt Diederich. In the 88 examples by him at the Kingore Galleries one sees a hearty return to medieval days when the sculptor could turn his clever hands to anything—a bust or a candle stick; a fire-screen or a fountain; an andiron or a fruit dish; a lamp or a jardiniere. This is the way Mr. Diederich works. He is versatile, he has humor, and he can model you an exquisite thing like "Apres-midi d'un faun"; fashion you an amusing yet resolute "Torero and Bull"; cut you out a "Fire Screen" or a "Window Grate"; please you with "Buckling Goats"; interest you with a "Polo Group"; and keep you standing five minutes before his "Censor" while you examine every detail of it with increasing pleasure. This "Censor" is a triumph. A blunt, mailed figure, on a blunt charger, it might be a Richard-of-the-Lion-Heart. It is our maligned friend the Censor, and his accoutrements are quill and scissors. A witty piece, a desirable piece!

It must have been joy to Edstrom, Davidson, and Diederich to make these things, so different yet so self-expressive; and when I reflect upon it Gutzon Borglum also showed a somber joy, even in his woefulness.

—Q. R.

THE METROPOLITAN'S 50th ANNIVERSARY

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Eastern News Office

NEW YORK, New York—The richest and most colossal exhibition of the fine arts that New York has ever seen—commemorating the fiftieth anniversary of the institution's founding—is now installed in the various departments of the Metropolitan Museum, and already on public view, in advance of tomorrow's ceremonial opening exercises, to hold throughout the summer.

Six months' time will not be any too much for the numerous visits required if anyone expects to get even a general view of the whole, including the rare loans from private collections—paintings, sculptures, arms and armor, ceramics, prints, books and manuscripts, antique and classic jewelry, glass, enamels, laces, furniture, and tapestries, such as could never have been assembled for any public occasion up to a dozen years ago. Now, in the embarrass of riches, it will be necessary for even the most leisurely visitor to agree with himself before starting out, to look at only two or three different departments in a visit; otherwise that jaded feeling will intervene, and nothing but confusion result. But it is safe to predict an almost daily crush in the arms, Egyptian jewelry, and French decorative arts galleries—in which latter, by the way, the walls are hung with at least 10 large tapestries never before shown in America.

The most popular department of all, however, will still be that of Paintings, to the permanent treasures of which are now added—under the respective classifications of early northern, Italian primitive and fifteenth century, Spanish, Dutch, English, modern French, early and contemporary American—over 100 choice representative canvases by artists long accounted masters, or else of acknowledged living influence today.

One great advantage of the present group arrangement by nationalities is that it affords opportunities for direct comparisons such as students have rarely happened upon. In the French modern group, for instance, two Cézanne portraits (John Quinn's "Mme. Cézanne" and Mrs. Eugene Meyer's "Old Saffor") are not only in close company with Van Gogh and Gauguin, but also in the same room with Courbet and Manet, not to speak of Ingres and David as well as the easy sight of Velasquez, Goya, Frans Hals, and Sir Joshua Reynolds. What is the result? Why, simply to see at a glance that Cézanne as a tonalist stands out in beautiful distinction even among the great masters. Actually, this head of Mme. Cézanne, despite some obvious crudities in the brushwork, carries an aspect of classic quality that stands comparison with the two Rembrandts, "Saskia" and "Hendrickje Steffels," lent by Mrs. Henry H. Huntington. It proves what discriminating students of Cézanne have always maintained, that he was as sensitive and subtle in the matter of color values and elemental form and volume as he was oftentimes shockingly careless in the surface handling of pigment. The rugged old "Saffor" is a case in point. It looks as though the paint had been put on with a putty-knife—and really there is no excuse for such slovenly handling, except that Cézanne was impatiently working out experiments of quite another sort, and did not paint these things for exhibition. But he did get something strong and vital, as anyone may assure himself by setting this same rugged-hewn old sailor against any smooth, limp figure by any other painter within eyeshot on the neighboring walls.

Another matter of great interest in



Courtesy of the Metropolitan Museum of Art, New York

"Portrait of a Man Seated," by Frans Hals

In the Metropolitan Museum's Anniversary Exhibition

connection with the notable loans which have been added to the Museum's own treasures for exhibition through the summer, is the authoritative settling of many questions as to ownership and location of various famous pictures and other art works. From the special guide book issued in connection with the anniversary exhibition we learn that the Houdon bronze, "La Frileuse" (or Shivering Girl), which was supposed to have been purchased, for a fabulous sum, two years ago by Mr. Frick, is lent by Henry P. Davidson, the present owner. The unique El Greco landscape, "View of Toledo," and the splendid Poussin "Orpheus and Eurydice" are anonymous loans, but practically everything else is specified. Henry Goldman lends the superb "Portrait of a Man Seated" by Frans Hals; Carl W. Hamilton the Bellini "Bacchante," and supposed to have been finished by Titian; Charles M. Schwab, Turner's "Rockets and Blue Lights"; Mr. and Mrs. Otto H. Kahn, the Botticelli portrait of Giuliano de' Medici; John N. Willys, a "Girl's Head" by Velasquez; and Michael Friedsam, the fine panel portrait of Leonello d'Este, by Roger van der Weyden.

THROUGH THE LONDON GALLERIES

By The Christian Science Monitor special art correspondent

LONDON, England—The present exhibition of painters in water colors brings to mind the average drawing-room where most of these works will probably find a home. On surveying the "sold" board it was noticeable what a large proportion of the pictures had been bought and what a large number of the few really good things were unsold. We have noticed for some time now "original etchings by So-and-so" on sale in the framemakers and cheap print sellers. This surely means there is a demand for these third-rate efforts, and the day does not seem far distant when the same flat quality water color drawings will be offered for sale in the same places. Indeed, there is a beginning already. Now this increasing purchasing on the part of the public is a good sign. It means that people are more willing to spend money on things that will not show a "return." But it is really lamentable the standard of goods they demand.

Unfortunately, or perhaps fortunately, the writer immediately after visiting the Royal Society's galleries took a walk in a beautiful rural part of Hertfordshire, and it was while on this walk that the difference between the water colorists of this exhibition and those of Victorian days made itself clear. The Victorians—Turner, Poster, Cotman, DeWindt—they all showed an extreme pleasure, not so much in their work as in the English countryside. They saw its insistent, peculiar loveliness. They really did look with eyes of devotion and sincerity. But one feels that most of the exhibitors at Pall Mall are seeing the English countryside through the glasses of the Victorians. And, when not doing this, through those of a few clever Frenchmen. Hence the flatness, the dullness of it all.

This serves the more to place in

high relief just one or two drawings—those of Clausen for instance, "Camblain l'Abbe-Snow" by him is a deliciously simple, unaffected drawing with very little in it, but oh, so much. And again "The Mill Dam" by the same artist, in a totally different manner, showing how little he is a slave to mode. The color in this drawing is most unusual, and has the conviction born of the deepest insight.

Another drawing shows a scene in a farmyard full of poetry. Adrian Stokes has a splendid drawing of a serene peaceful landscape with goats. "The Lake of Thun." Then one can go round the exhibition and see vain repetition, clever, very clever some of it. Then one walks out and wonders why D. Y. Cameron, Gerald Moira, Charles Sims, John Sargent, Walter Bayes, had deserted us and supposed to have been finished by Titian; Charles M. Schwab, Turner's "Rockets and Blue Lights"; Mr. and Mrs. Otto H. Kahn, the Botticelli portrait of Giuliano de' Medici; John N. Willys, a "Girl's Head" by Velasquez; and Michael Friedsam, the fine panel portrait of Leonello d'Este, by Roger van der Weyden.

But then we are never satisfied. Perhaps it is our business not to be, and if it is dull to be consistent then inconsistency will save us. For have we not just been saying that one group of men see with the eyes of others and because of this bore us, and here we are in the Leicester Galleries with Miss Eleanor Fortescue Brickdale simply delighting us with pre-Raphaelitism. But why is this? Her aims are not high—they are simply that of the illustrator, and every story of medieval life she tells us is invested with an unspokeable charm.

We can only get a true perspective by contrast, and it is a happy order of things that the coincidence of contrast happen often. The Macrae Gallery had invited us to see "Children in Arms." This sounded promising. Children in arms we had seen, children in tears, children in joy, children in cradles, children in the bath, and children even in the coal scuttle; but when we saw children in art—well, well, we were fortunate in finding ourselves almost immediately after in the Goupil Gallery looking at "Little Tommy Kennedy," a delightfully funny painting by Mrs. Mabel Nicholson when she was 12 years of age. It is a direct, splendid achievement for one so young, and on seeing two other paintings of "Kitty" by the same artist one was forced to say "Well, here we really have children in art."

The sympathy with which the alert, whimsical "Kitty" is painted is astonishing. And if these are not the best works shown here by this distinguished artist they are at any rate the most human. It is puzzling to know why Mrs. Mabel Nicholson's work is not known. Why, for instance, is such a magnificent picture as "Ben in the Feather Bonnet" not in a public gallery? This portrait is painted with a force which is very rarely seen in any work today, and one can only surmise that because of the dark fusion of the bonnet into a dark background, leaving little else obviously seen but the features, and thus conveying to the crude minded that three-fourths of the work is more or less flat black paint, is the reason why we have not heard more of this work. It ranks with some of the finest of painted heads and is reminiscent perhaps of the Spanish masters.

HISTORY IN BUSTS AND PORTRAITS

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Eastern News Office

NEW YORK, New York—Jo Davidson's remarkable group of individual portraits of the notabilities of the Paris Peace Conference—President Wilson, Marshal Poch, General Pershing, "Papa" Joffre, Clemenceau, Lloyd George, Paderewski, Veniseles, and a score of other statesmen and soldiers who have loomed in the public eye as protagonists of world war and reconstruction—all modeled from life and cast in bronze (and, alas! set up in a row for all the world like cabbage-heads in a kitchen garden), are on view at the Reinhardt galleries on Fifth Avenue.

At the same time 25 painted portraits of eminent Americans, civilians, whose efforts in various branches of activities connected with the war have given them a place in contemporary history, have been selected from those already completed for the Christofer Hannevig Portrait Foundation of 1918, upon which a projected National Portrait Gallery is to be based, and are temporarily exhibited at the John Levy galleries. Four of the portraits—including those of Charles M. Schwab, Judge Elbert H. Gary, and George Creel—are by J. W. Quistgaard, a Danish-American painter of established reputation; and others of special note are those of Bernard Baruch by Robert Henri, Samuel Gompers by Leopold Seyffert, Charles Dana Gibson by Eugene Speicher, and Col. E. M. House by McLure Hamilton. These canvases are interspersed with some other and more decorative pre-arrangements of unheralded contemporaneous people, such as Walter Dean Goldbeck's "Mrs. Wm. Morse Rumel," Louis Betts' "Laimbeer Children," and Maurice Fromke's exotic tile-glazed head of a modern Persian poet, Kahlil Gibran.

At least two of the personalities portrayed, Colonel House and Mr. Baruch, are in both the group of bronzes and that of the paintings, giving an additional point d'appui for comparison of the two media. So far as force and dignity of characterization are concerned, in these two exhibitions, at least, the bronzes have decidedly the better of it. Of course they have the advantage of all the spontaneous creation of one hand, and that the hand of the prodigiously gifted Davidson, "thinker in bronze," as he has been called. Plastic impulse, rather, is the term to describe the creative facility that molded the stern intellectual features of the conqueror Poch in a single tense sitting at Senlis on the 24th of November, 1918. The fine, monsignorial mask of Mr. Baruch, chairman of our War Industry Board, has been treated in rather brilliant fashion by Robert Henri, in his painted portrait; yet still, this makes you think of color and brushwork, whereas in Davidson's bust you instinctively feel the masterly assertion of traits of character.

CONSTABLE AND CROME

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

Let it be well and truly said that Crome, Constable and Turner are the fathers of all modern landscape painting of the British painting in particular. Born, all three of them, in the last thirty years of the old century, when the eighteenth century began, they entered into a mighty inheritance, for all that was most significant in the world of painting was British. French art, under the direction of the political David, wrestled with the lofty imagining that revolutionary France was ancient Rome destroying her tyrants, and painted her so, Roman costume and all, and the highest in the land gave them help and models. In Italy painting had practically disappeared along with the country's coherence at the hands of a host of little men copying the great ones of the Renaissance, Goya alone was left to tell the tale of Spain.

The British art Renaissance was late but it wanted nothing in the way of brilliance when it came. Hogarth had painted his masterpieces of the life of cities lashing their sins with the scorpions of the painted sermon and Rowlandson and Moreland had done something the same for the countryside. Gainsborough, Reynolds, Romney, Hoppner, Raeburn and Lawrence had filled the great homes with incomparable portraits and now the time was coming for the landscape painter to lead the world out of the "brown sauce" conservatism of the last three hundred years into a wonderland where the skies were blue and the grass was green and no one should say that they must not be painted so.

These young painters, Crome and Constable, had no artistic forbears; they were brought up like all the rest on the brown tress and shadows and gray skies of the old convention, but they had this within them that they refused to bow the knee. They had their own ideas about the truth of nature, whatever had gone before and they were going to paint what they saw, come what might. So now, today, whatever we know as modern painting—its impressionism, its broken color brilliance, its design and its freedom from convention—has come to us from these three men who went straight to nature for themselves and painted what they saw.

It was not only to British art that these pioneers gave the greater truth and this must be understood in order to rate their achievement. Just as the designs of Boucher, in the last days of Royalist France, had given England the genius of Chippendale and the great furniture designers, so now the landscape painting of Crome and Constable was to give back to France the inspiration which resulted in the Barbizon School and the Impressionists of 1870.

John Crome, or "Old Crome" as he was called, to distinguish him from his son, also John and also a painter, was born at Norwich in 1768 and his first experience in the delights of paints and brushes was when his father apprenticed him to a coach maker who taught him to use them in the painting of carriages and signboards. It was not the kind of initiative the youth of today with his go-as-you-please art school would delight in, but young Crome was of something sterner than the stuff that requires right atmospheres and gentle encouragement. The instant his apprenticeship was up he rented a garret along with a companion and straightway started to copy prints for customers in between excursions into the country to paint from nature.

There was absolutely no demand for landscapes by unknown painters in those days. Gainsborough himself with all his reputation could sell no more than a few of his and Richard Wilson nearly starved. So in order to make any kind of living, however humble, from his art, Crome began to ride about the countryside teaching drawing in private houses and at the same time making sketches for his own pictures. Gradually he won a position for himself in his native county and the Norwich Society of Arts, with such members as Cotman, Stark, Vincent and his own son John following his lead, became the best of its kind in the land.

But Crome was little known outside Norfolk. Only 14 of his pictures were ever exhibited in the Academy and in place of courting London society he continued riding round the broad country, and his subjects are drawn from the lakes and mountains, as well as from his beloved Norfolk. When "Mousehold Heath," his masterpiece and one of the treasures of the National Gallery, was painted, not a purchaser could be found and it is said that at the sale of his pictures it fetched only a pound. He wished it to express air and space, which shows how clearly he held the ideal of impressionism and how far he had departed from the doctrine of the magnifying glass.

Eight years younger than Crome was John Constable and his life was a difficult one, but it was from the same east country that he came. His family were well-to-do millers at East Bergholt in Suffolk and he was freed from the burden of making a daily living while he learnt his art and his craft. Before he left school he was neglected in his grammar for his paints and his parents allowed him to go to London where he doesn't seem to have been convinced of anything more profitable than the stupidity of academies. He returned home and set himself to study nature and not tradition.

His great pictures slowly began to come, pictures of water, meadows, and cornfields and trees with blowing clouds and threatening storms; such

pictures as had never been painted before. As he progressed his horror of the old brown sauce landscape increased and a good story is told of him that when his friend Sir George Beaumont maintained that nature should be painted in the tones of an old violin, he flung his violin down on the green grass and asked Sir George to look at it there and he said, "I look on pictures as things to be avoided; connoisseurs look on them as things to be imitated."

His Triumph

Constable's greatest triumph came when his work was exhibited in Paris. The sensation was instantaneous. Delacroix went home and repainted his pictures after seeing them. The crowds around them grew so large that they had to be moved to more conspicuous places and Constable was awarded a gold medal.

Constable painted England as England, nor any other country for that matter, had ever been painted before. The wet winds and flying shadows, the green fields with rainbow and storm or the shower moving out to sea. Every phase of nature he understood and gave to the world as his interpretation of the new order of artistic things. Hampstead Heath rivalled Suffolk in Constable's later affections. He went to live there and he said: "My little studio commands a view without equal in all Europe," and all the world knows how he painted it.

Two great characters were Crome and Constable; two great lovers of nature, who gave new wings to landscape painting and left the art of their country as supreme in that domain as it was in portraiture. Conservative England forgot them except in water color and subsided into the anecdotal and trivial until the Victorians came to the rescue. But France did not forget those Salon pictures of Constable's. She remembered them in her Barbizon School and the Barbizon School came back to England for fresh inspiration in 1870 and the broken color impressionists resulted and all landscape painting broke forward again to the painting of greater light.

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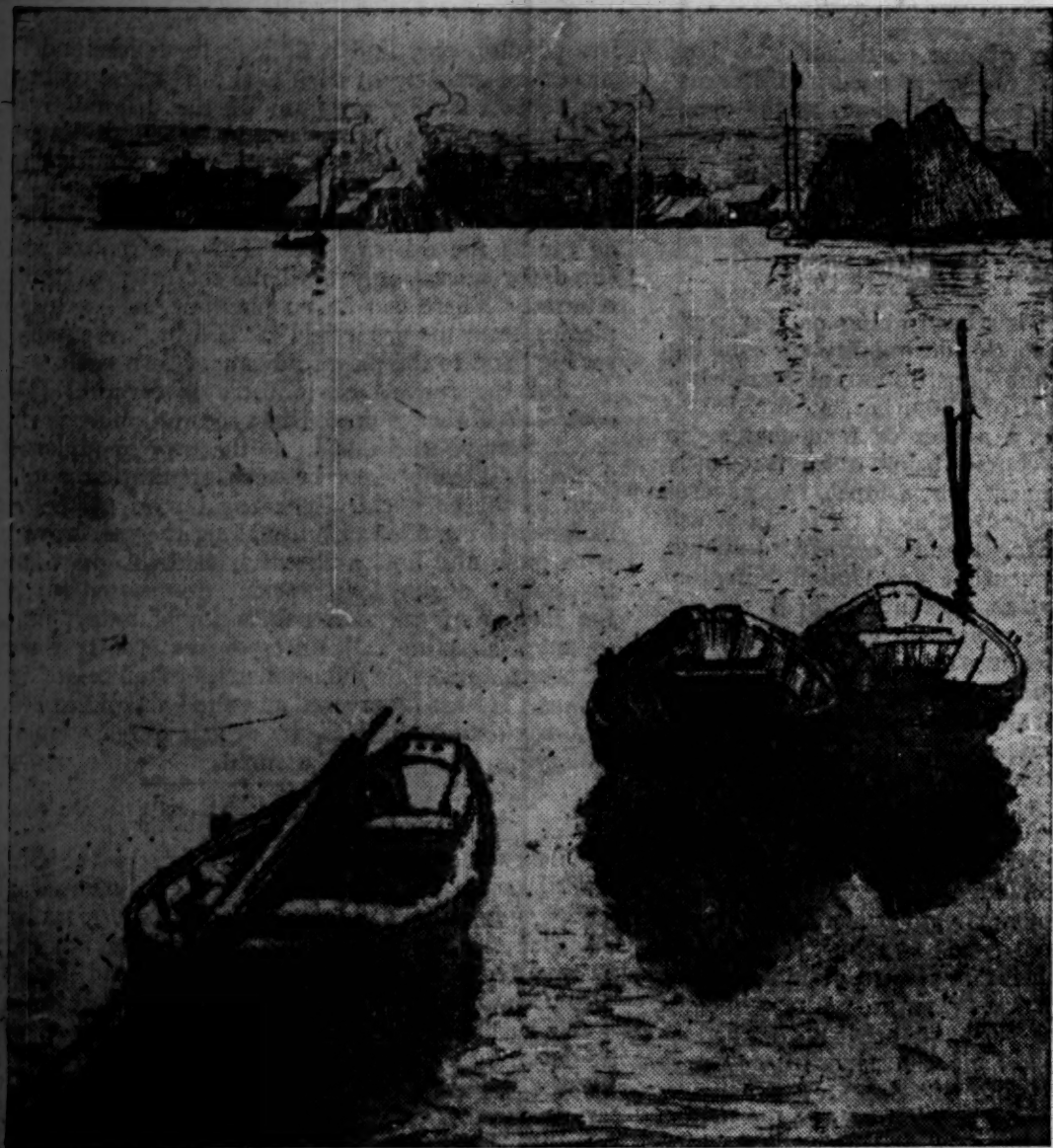
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THE HOME FORUM



Courtesy of The New York Public Library

"Dories," from the etching by Everett Warner

May Evening

The rustling shower was heard;
The dew the dry west is still.
The wet leaves flash, and lightly stirred
Drops out of the lilac spill.
The wind is blown, the ashen clouds
Descend in height on height of sky.
There, as I wander, beauty crowds
In freshness keen upon my eye.

Now the shorn turf a glowing green
Lies in the mossy cedar shade;
And through the poplar's trembling
Screen
Flies of the evening blue and fade.
—Laurence Binyon.

Little Boats

These little boats invite. In one the oars are ready for fitting into oarlocks and a joyous pull through the smooth waters of early morning, gleaming with the slanting light of a sun a half hour old. Great long symmetrical ripples swing the tiny dories a little at their ropes. These wavelets are bits of greeting sent out from the deep-sea sailing boat even now approaching shore. It is arriving at dawn after a full day among the great waves of the ocean. Its sail up, it barely moves in the first breeze of the morning. The ripples whisper to us and the dories "Begone." We take the friendly advice, enter one of the craft and pull away at the oars.

Little boats are companions of the first water, and we slide along easily around the distant bend, where the houses curve to hide a shore with a grassy bank and wooded stretches, where we may tie up our happy craft and disembark, as the sun mounts higher and warms the wind, now coming into its own again. Waves take the place of ripples, but little boats are staunch, fully as much so as they are companionable, and we know ours will bring us back at last to the mooring pole and the other dories hugging together nearby.

Henry James in Paris and London

After another uneventful American year at Cambridge (1874-5), during which "Roderick Hudson" was running its course in the Atlantic Monthly, Henry James came to Europe again with the clear intention of staying for good. His first idea was to settle in Paris. There he would find the literary world with which he had the strongest affinity, and it does not seem to have occurred to him at the time to seek a European home anywhere else. His knowledge of England was still very slight, and he needed something more substantial to live and work upon than the romance of Italy. In Paris he settled, therefore, in the autumn of 1875, taking rooms at 22 Rue du Luxembourg. He began to write "The American," to contribute "Parisian Letters" to the New York Tribune, and to frequent the society of a few of his compatriots. He made the valued acquaintance of Ivan Turgenev and through him of the group which surrounded Gustave Flaubert—Edmond de Goncourt, Alphonse Daudet, Guy de Maupassant, Zola, and others. But the letters which follow will show the kinds of doubts that began to arise after a winter in Paris—doubts of the possibility of Paris as a place where an American imagination could really take root and flourish. He found the circle of literature tightly closed to outside influences; it seemed to exclude all culture but its own after a fashion that aroused his opposition; he speaks sarcastically on one occasion of having watched Turgenev and Flaubert seriously discussing Daudet's "Jack," while he reflected that none of the three had read, or knew English enough to read, "Daniel Deronda." During a summer stay at Etretat these doubts increased, and when he went back to Paris in the autumn of 1876 he had already begun to feel the tug of an inclination toward London. His brother William seems to have given the final impulse which sent him over, and before the end of the year he was in London at last.

He took rooms at 3 Bolton Street, just off Piccadilly, and at first found the change from "glittering, charming, civilized Paris" rather rude. But within a few weeks he was deep in London, with doors unnumbered open-

ing to him and a general welcome for the rising young novelist from America. Letter after letter was sent home with accounts of the visits and dinner parties which were soon his habitual round. He quickly discovered that this was his appointed home and set himself deliberately to cultivate it. But his relief at finding a place of which he could really take possession was entirely compatible with candid criticism. Letter after letter, too, is filled with caustic reflections on the minds and manners of the English; and as the following pages contain not a few of these, so it should here be pointed out that his correspondence was the only outlet open to these irrepressible sentiments, and that they must be seen in due proportion with the perfect courtesy of appreciation that he always showed to his well-meaning hosts. He was very much alone in his observing detachment during these years. "I wish greatly," he writes to Miss Norton about this time, "you and Charles were here, so that I might have some one to say the things that are in me; I mean the things about England and the English—the feelings, impressions, judgments, emotions of every kind that are being perpetually generated, and that I can't utter to a single Briton of them all with the smallest chance of being understood. . . . The absence of a sympathetic, compatriotic, intelligent spirit like yours, is my greatest deprivation here, and everything is corked up."

But whatever the shortcomings of the English might be, London life closed round him and held him fast. He would break away for an occasional excursion abroad, or he would carry his work into seaside lodgings for the end of the summer. Otherwise he clung to London, with such country visits as sprang naturally from his numerous relations with the town and were simply an extension of these. During the years covered by the present section he spent some weeks in Rome toward the end of 1877, three months in Paris in the autumn of 1879, and two in Italy again, at Florence and Naples, in the following spring. By 1881 he was sufficiently acclimatized in London to feel the need of escaping from the "season," then so much more organized and exacting an institution than it has since become; he went to Venice in March and did not return till July. But these were the only variations from the life of a "cockney connoisseur," as he admitted himself to be. The wonder is that he found time under such conditions to accomplish the large amount of work he still put forth year by year. . . . "Daisy Miller," "The Europeans," "Confidence," "Washington Square," and "The Portrait of a Lady," all belong to the first five years of his London life, besides an unbroken stream of shorter pieces—fiction, picturesque sketches, reviews of books—contributed to several English and American periodicals. Time slipped by, and he began to wait upon the right opportunity for a long visit to his own country. It was not indeed that he felt himself to be losing touch with it; his appetite for American news was unappeasable, and by means of a correspondence as copious as ever he jealously preserved and cherished every possible tie with his old home. But he turned to his own family, then as always afterward, with an affection which was unaltered by the years. His letter to his father, dated in England, . . . By the autumn of 1881 he had finished "The Portrait of a Lady," the longest and in every way the most important of his works hitherto, and he could also feel that his grounding in London, so to call it, was solid and secure. After six years of absence he then saw America again—Percy Lubbock in "Letters of Henry James."

"Big With Blessings"

Written for The Christian Science Monitor

THAT man is the exception who does not recognize, in his innermost consciousness, at least, the need of God's blessing upon him and his work. Most men and women, indeed, pray for divine blessing, but, strangely enough, they allow human desire to mingle with their prayer and dictate what that blessing shall be and how it shall be manifested. The assurance that the "blessing of the Lord, it maketh rich, and he addeth no sorrow with it," is taken to mean that, if he sought, God is ready to bestow upon a man the abundance of material satisfaction and at the same time relieve him of all worldly vexations. What the human mind is slow to acknowledge, but what it most needs to understand is that, since God is Spirit, the blessings of God must be spiritual and that the kindness and goodness of God can be recognized only through spiritual, not material, sense. It is surely to that condition of spiritualized thought which recognizes the supremacy and allness of Spirit that Mrs. Eddy refers, when she declares in the first sentence of "Science and Health with Key to the Scriptures" (Pref. vii), "To those leaning on the sustaining infinite, today is big with blessings."

The Scriptures abound with assurances of God's blessings to man; and since God's love is universal and impartial, each and every one has the right to claim the promises for himself. One needs only to accept the conditions upon which the promise is based and bring his thought into conformity with those conditions. The blessings of Spirit are promised to those who put their trust in God, and who love the things of Spirit sufficiently to endeavor to "walk in the Spirit." The psalmist asks and answers the question, "Who shall ascend into the hill of the Lord? He that hath clean hands, and a pure heart; who hath not lifted up his soul unto vanity, nor sworn deceitfully. He shall receive the blessing from the Lord." The ceaseless endeavor to think in accordance with divine good and to express good is the prayer that elevates consciousness into the right relation with the source of all good, so that it is prepared to receive its answer in the spiritual sense of God's blessing and the consequent loss of any opposite material sense of inharmonious or the supposed absence of spiritual blessing.

Moses enumerated the unstinted blessings that should come into the experience of the people, individually and collectively, if they would hearken to the voice of God. "The Lord shall open unto thee his good treasure, the heaven to give the rain unto thy land in his season, and to bless all the work of thine hand; and thou shalt lend unto many nations, and thou shalt borrow." It is historical that when the people were obedient to the laws of God, they never lacked any temporal good; and when they went after strange gods, their temporal good was swept away from them. It was equally as impossible then, as now, to secure God's blessings upon material ways and things apart from spiritual experience. This explains why those things that are sought in a materialized or self-centered prayer are not received. "Experience teaches us," Mrs. Eddy writes on page 10 of Science and Health, "that we do not always receive the blessings we ask for in prayer. There is some misapprehension of the source, and means of all goodness and blessedness, or we should certainly receive that for which we ask. The Scriptures say: 'Ye ask, and receive not, because ye ask amiss, that ye may consume it upon your lusts.' That which we desire and for which we ask, it is not always best for us to receive. In this case infinite Love will not grant the request."

The supreme blessing that can come to a man is deliverance from the belief in the reality of matter and from the consequent submission to the evidence of the senses. It is the belief of life in matter that limits a man in every direction of thought. Not the storing up of more matter, therefore, not more of the so-called good things of the world, can truly bless a man, but more of the realization of the actuality and supremacy of Spirit and the consequent unreality and nothingness of matter and all that pertains to it. This realization does not deprive a man of any necessary temporal good; it helps him to see these temporal things, not as realities to be desired in themselves, but as manifestations of subjective states of mind, and that they are blessed or unblessed according to whether they come to a man as the result of his realization that God's infinite love and goodness are forever manifested to man, or whether they accumulate to him as an expression of his materiality.

Gratitude to God for the allness and supremacy of good is coincident with the receiving of spiritual blessings; indeed, gratitude is itself the ability to receive these blessings; it is the actual recognition of good as ever present and operative, and is therefore the best means of preparing oneself to receive more of good. The prophet recognized the necessity for gratitude, as that quality which actually realizes the present supremacy of Spirit, when he said, "Bring ye all the tithes into the storehouse, that there may be meat in mine house, and prove me now herewith, saith the Lord of hosts, if I will not open you the windows of heaven, and pour you out a blessing, that there shall not be room enough to receive it."

A man needs only to turn his thought away from the material sense of exist-

ence and constantly to contemplate the realities of being from the standpoint of divine Principle in order to put himself in the direct line of infinite spiritual blessings. In exactly the proportion that he surrenders human pride, ambition, and self-will, that he abnegates the material sense of self in order that God may be all to him, he frees himself from the illusion that good is ever absent, and he is therefore healed of the discords of material sense. "Spirit blesses man," Mrs. Eddy writes on page 78 of Science and Health, "but man cannot tell whence it cometh." By it the sick are healed, the sorrowing are comforted, and the sinning are reformed. These are the effects of one universal God, the invisible good dwelling in eternal Science.

Southern Literature

An interesting phase of the continual call for what is technically known as "southern literature" is the accompanying demand for controversial fiction. Whether this is owing to the lack of healthy criticism or to the fact that we have been put upon the defensive so long that anything in relation to the South, its condition or its institutions, past or present, which is suspiciously critical or even severely impartial, is construed into an attack, we have not time here to consider. We suspect, however, that it is due rather to the social and political isolation in which the South sought to preserve its peculiar property investment. It is natural that such isolation should produce pride of opinion and a belief that our civilization was perfect. The truth of the matter, however, is that the southern people are human beings and inherited, along with the rest of the world, their full share of the virtues as well as the faults of human nature; and when the southern novelist comes to depict life in the South as it really was and is, his work, if he be a genuine artist, will be too impartial to suit the ideas of the . . . feeding upon the romantic idea that no additional polish could be put upon our perfections.

The southern Thackeray of the future will doubtless be surprised to learn that if he had put in an appearance half a century sooner he would probably have been escorted beyond the limits and boundaries of our sunny southern clime. . . . Thackeray satirized the society in which he moved and held up to ridicule the hollow hypocrisy of the lives of his neighbors. He took liberties with the people of his own blood and time that would have led him hurriedly in the direction of bodily discomfort if he had lived in the South. It is probable, moreover, that if Addison's essays had appeared in a southern Spectator, they would have been a most emphatic protest against their slanderous hints and covert allusions to the foibles of the Miss Nancy Joneses and the Sweet Williams of society; and if the scenes of "The Vicar of Wakefield" had been laid in any southern community, a solemn protest against the genuineness of the rattling young villain that pursued Miss Olivia Primrose would have been filed in the public prints. Now, the spice of exaggeration in these comparisons is just sufficient to bring the reality forcibly to the attention of those who are acquainted with the conditions to which we allude, but further than this it is no exaggeration. This is the reason our novelists and story writers are all romancers. This is the reason why St. Elmo, who is really a figure taken out of the "Arabian Nights" and disguised as a southern man, builds him an impossible palace in a Georgia wilderness. . . . It would probably be an exaggeration to say that there would have been no social safety for a native writer who set himself down to draw an impartial picture of southern civilization, its lights and its shadows; but every thoughtful person who has any interest in southern literature is perfectly well aware of the limitations by which our writers have been surrounded—limitations, let us hasten to add, that fitted perfectly and exactly the inclinations and ambitions of the writers themselves.—Joel Chandler Harris.

Highlands of Scotland

Mon. 14. (May 1770)

After ten years' inquiry I have learned what are the Highlands of Scotland. Some told me, "The Highlands begin when you cross the Tay"; others, "when you cross the river Spey"; but all of them missed the mark. For the truth of the matter is, the Highlands are bounded by no river at all, but by cairns, or heaps of stones laid in a row, south-west and northeast, from sea to sea. These formerly divided the kingdom of the Picts from that of the Caledonians, which included all the country north of the cairns; several whereof are still remaining. It takes in Argyllshire, most of Perthshire, Morayshire, with all the northwest counties. This is called the Highlands, because a considerable part of it (though not the whole) is mountainous. But it is not more mountainous than North Wales, nor than many parts of England and Ireland; nor do I believe it has any mountain higher than Snowdon Hill, or the Skiddaw in Cumberland. Talking Erse, therefore, is not the thing that distinguishes these from the Lowlands. Neither is this or that river; both the Tay, the Esk, and the Spey running through the Highlands, not south of them.—From John Wesley's Journal.

In Spring

When in the spring I pass through mountain ways,
I see camellia blooms all scattered lie
In dewy beauty on the paths. A haze
Of drizzling rain obscures the weeping
sky!
—The Master-Singers of Japan.

The Little Celandine

Pansies, lilies, kingcups, daisies,
Let them live upon their praises;
Long as there's a sun that sets,
Primroses will have their glory;
Long as there are violets,
They will have a place in story:
There's a flower that shall be mine,
'Tis the little Celandine.

Eyes of some men travel far
For the finding of a star;
Up and down the heaven they go,
Men that kept a mighty rout!
I'm as great as they, I trow,
Since the day I found thee out,
Little Flower!—I'll make a stir,
Like a sage astronomer.

Ere a leaf is on a bush,
In the time before the thrush
Has a thought about her nest,
Thou wilt come with half a call,
Spreading out thy glossy breast
Like a careless Prodigal;
Telling tales about the sun,
When we've little warmth, or none.

Ill befall the yellow flowers,
Children of the flaring hours!
Buttercups, that will be seen,
Whether we will see or no;
Others, too, of lofty men;
They have done as worldlings do,
Taken praise that should be thine,
Little, humble Celandine!

—William Wordsworth.

Mrs. Siddons Plays the Queen

On the 25th of November, 1788, in obedience, as we may state it, to the decision of Dr. Johnson, Mrs. Siddons acted Shakespeare's Queen Katherine in "Henry the Eighth," which was carefully revived by Mr. Kemble, and became from that night one of the most attractive pieces that the stage has ever known. The character of Katharine is historical rather than dramatic. . . . I never on any occasion beheld our admirable actress more impressed with the matron dignity that was expected from her, and never were the highest hopes of her friends crowned with more perfect satisfaction. Yet there is but slender scope for passion. The situation absorbs the woman. The object of Katharine is to do nothing that may compromise her own rights or those of her daughter; nothing unworthy of the exalted stock she came from, or the high tone to which that birth had necessarily carried the sense of all her duties. Her place in council is admirably sustained; she is the soul of moderation—her candor pierces through the sophistry of exaggeration, and she looks with the keenness of an accusing angel into the oppressions of arrogant authority.

The first entrance of Mrs. Siddons was in the second scene of the first act. It is the council chamber, where the King appears to have been excited by Wolsey against the Duke of Buckingham, and they are upon the point of making his accuser repeat the treasons with which he has been charged, when Sir Henry Guildford without calls, "Room for the Queen"—and she enters, her page bearing a cushion before her, which, having placed, she kneels to the King, and, after the salutations have been exchanged, proceeds to open the gracious object on which she came—to relieve the commons from sundry grievous exactions, which she, in fact, charges upon Wolsey. The minister avails himself of the protest against more imputation than attaches to his mere voice in the measure of a Cabinet Council. "I know but of a single part." The temperate dignity of the reply was enchantingly uttered:

"Queen. No, my lord,
You know no more than others; but
You frame
Things, that are known alike."

It was from that moment obvious that she would here excel any level speaking that she had ever delivered upon the stage. The dignity of her figure, admirably dressed, the intelligence of her look, and the graceful composure of her gesture have never been paralleled.

The first allusion to the Duke of Buckingham was the gentle concern of one who did not take accusation for conviction. When the accuser adds to his charge of treason one that he vowed revenge upon the Cardinal, Wolsey presses that point stronger than a good or great man would have done:

"To your high person
His will is most malignant; and it
stretches
Beyond you—to your friends."

It is delightful to me to recall the tone of the Queen's rebuke:

"Queen. My learn'd lord cardinal,
Deliver all with charity."

As brave as generous, she follows this with a shuddering caution to the discarded servant who came forward to accuse his great master:

"Take good heed
You charge not in your spleen a noble
person.
. . . I say—take heed."

The actress far outstripped here all the majestic energy which I have heard in the grandest court that ever assembled. Upon Wolsey's triumph in the strength of the fellow's accusations, and his retort upon the Queen's lenity—equally beautiful was the "Heaven mend all!" with which she concludes.

The scene in the second act, called her trial—a trial of nothing but the patience of the Queen—had the most intense interest; it was perfectly delusive. The address to the King made its way to the heart by satisfying the judgment. But upon Wolsey

insulting her with the "integrity and learning" assembled to plead for her in the King's dominions against his own passions—the commanding air, look, and tone with which she called up her enemy excited a delightful astonishment. There is no hint in Shakespeare of any rising of Campeius when she utters the words "Lord Cardinal"; and then the waving him aside for the other Cardinal present, Wolsey—

"To you I speak."

and I do not know whether this double action and division of the address originated with Mrs. Siddons or not. I incline to think it did; for though it looked more in the subtle style of her brother's understanding than what I will call the more manly plainness of her own, yet the action with which it was accompanied, the sway and balance of the figure, offered a charm to the spectator. . . . The rest of this admirable scene was sustained with such true grandeur that upon her exit it was in truth quite time to break up the council, for the King and his favorite vindicated each other with very little attention from the audience. . . . —From "Memoirs of Mrs. Siddons," by James Boswell.

Autumn

The day had been one of those days that come perhaps only in October. . . . It was really Summer, with the fragrant mists of Autumn in her hair. It had happened as we had hoped on starting out. We had caught up with Summer on her way to New York. Summer all her golden self, though garlanded with wreaths of Autumn, and about her the swinging censers of burning weeds.

It was a wonderful valley we had caught her in, all rolling purple hills softly folding and unfolding in one continuous causeway; a narrow valley, suggesting protection and abundance and never-ending peace. Here and there the vivid green of winter wheat struck a note of spring amid all the mauves and ochers. . . .

It was a day on which you had no wish to talk—you were too happy—wanted only to wander on and on as in a dream through the mellow vale. . . . It was like walking through the Twenty-Third Psalm.—From "Gallienne Vagabonds," by Richard le Gallienne.

The Magnolia

O flower of the garden, of skilled and human care,
Sweet heliotrope, and violet, and orchid frail and fair,
Pour out your love to happier hearts;
The woodland flowers for me,
The pallid, creamy blossoms of the dark magnolia tree!
—Mary McNeil Fenollosa.

SCIENCE AND HEALTH

With Key to the Scriptures

By

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THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR

"First the blade, then the ear,  then the full grain in the ear"

BOSTON, U.S.A., MONDAY, MAY 17, 1920

EDITORIALS

Greater Greece

THE ovation given to Mr. Veniselos, in the Greek Parliament, last Thursday afternoon, was worthy of the members, and a hundred times deserved by the Prime Minister. In this hour of Mr. Veniselos' success, which is that of the glory of Greece, an appeal may be made to the supporters of King Constantine, in America and elsewhere, to forget party in country, and, if they will not join in acclaiming the work of the great Cretan, to join at any rate unreservedly in acclaiming the Greater Greece. Much still remains to be done, and, in the effort to accomplish this, no Greek should stand aside. Even now Korytza remains to be redeemed, and while those who are loyal to Greece are stirring to bring about this final triumph, loyalty to a person should not induce any Hellenes to skulk, like Achilles in his tent. Even when Korytza is won, there will be enough, more than enough, for every Greek to do in the task of stabilizing and consolidating the Greater Greece. And beyond that there lies the even fuller realization of the splendid ideal, which was in the heart of every Greek who read the lyrics of Rhiga, who became a member of the Heteria, who fought with Ipsilanti and Jordaki, or who stood behind the walls of Missolonghi. It is true, as Lord Byron wrote, that "Turkish force and Latin fraud" broke the shield of Greece in those days, but the generations of Hellenes which succeeded fashioned for their country a new Achilles' shield and a new bow of Ulysses, one day to be worn on the arm and stretched by the fingers of Eleutherios Veniselos.

Little by little, with incredible patience and rare statesmanship, the towns and provinces of "Unredeemed Greece" have been recovered by the great Cretan, with all the care with which the archaeologist searches for and pieces together the fragments of a Corinthian column or a frieze of Pheidias. First it was his own "hundred-citied Crete," and then it was the great port of Salonika, named after the sister of Alexander the Great, and even more famous for the letters written to the Christian Church there by a Jewish tent-maker in Corinth. And now to Salonika, the gate of the gulf, has been added Gallipoli, the gate of the strait.

It was on a brilliant night, in the year 1356, the Turkish legends tell, that Suliman, the son of the Emir Orchan, wandering on the shore by the ruins of Cyzicus, saw the crescent moon bridging the coasts of Asia and Europe, and read the destiny of his race. As he watched, the whole sea became ablaze with mosques and minarets, palaces and towers, floating up out of its depths. Certain of the meaning of the portent, the prince, with a handful of followers, rode down the shore of the Hellespont, seized a little Genoese bark, and sailing across occupied Tzmye, a castle, on the European shore, belonging to the Byzantine Emperor. The Emperor, who had already trouble enough on his hands, proceeded to bribe the prince to return to Asia. But, before the money could be paid, a great earthquake shook Thrace, and threw down the walls of its towns. To the Greeks the visitation was as terrifying as to the Turks it was encouraging. Suliman's officers saw their opportunity. Adje Bey marched into Gallipoli, over the fallen walls, amidst the wailing of the inhabitants; and, to this day, the fields about the town are known as the fields of Adje. Thus, just 564 years ago, the Turks took Gallipoli from the Greeks, to whom, under the Treaty of San Remo, it has now been returned. So, at last, as Mr. Veniselos told the Parliament in Athens, amidst tumultuous rejoicings, Thrace, with the cities of Gallipoli, Madytos, Xanthi, Didimotichon, Vizay, Midia, Rhodosto, and Adrianople, become Greece's again.

Four years after the vision of Suliman, his brother, the Emir Murad, crossed the Hellespont in force to the invasion of Macedonia. City after city opened its gates to the new conqueror, and, in 1361, Adrianople, the city named after Hadrian, fell. The seat of the Ottoman Government was at once removed from Brusa, in far-off Anatolia, beyond the strait, and for nearly a century the Ottoman emirs, sultans and padishahs, as they were to become, reigned in the city of Hadrian, which now, after all those centuries, returns once more to Greece.

Beyond the strait, the great port and district of Smyrna reverts to Greece. A thousand years before the Christian era, twenty-two centuries before Ertoghul and his Turks came riding down the Euphrates valley, Smyrna was a Greek colony. This was not the Hellenic Smyrna of today, but the Smyrna the Lydians destroyed, and which Alexander the Great planned to rebuild as a memorial of the triumph of Hellenism. The Ionian Smyrna lay on the hills inland; the Hellenic Smyrna was built upon the edge of the gulf, so as to become a great Mediterranean port. This is the Smyrna of St. John, with its crown of buildings on the summit of Pagos, up whose slopes the town climbs; the Smyrna of Aelius Aristides, with its crown shining like that of Ariadne in the heavenly constellation, and its necklace, its famous street of gold, hung below it, on the bosom of the hill. This is the Smyrna which kept the Christian flag flying until the dawn of the fifteenth century: that is to say, it was not until 1402 that the crown or castle was at last captured by Timur. Even then, the Christian population, in numbers at any rate, continued to hold their own. So that, today, on its return to Greece, it is known, to the Turks, by the name of Giaour Ismir—Infidel Smyrna.

There remain the Dodécanesos, the Twelve Islands, every one of which lives in the story and the literature of Greece. The inhabitants are Greek in every fiber of their being, and every word of their story is knit into the mythology, the history, and the culture of Greece, as is the thread of a woven garment. All the Islands, after centuries of separation, now go back to Greece. There is a bargain that the Italian flag shall not be hauled down

from over Rhodes until the United Kingdom shall give Cyprus to the Greeks. Everybody, however, knows that the United Kingdom long ago offered Cyprus to the Greeks, and that the Greeks know perfectly well that they are safe of Cyprus, and thus perfectly safe of Rhodes. The United Kingdom has never made use of Cyprus as a place of arms, and, with its hold on Egypt secured, has no need to trouble over the protection of the Canal, which the original renting of the island from the Turks was intended to safeguard. Therefore, as Mr. Veniselos well knew, when he made his bargain with Mr. Nitti, Rhodes and Cyprus become part of the Greater Greece.

It is little wonder, then, that the Greek Parliament welcomed Mr. Veniselos' statements with tumultuous applause. But Mr. Veniselos did not leave the subject without expressing his satisfaction in the triumph of his Balkan allies. He rejoiced with Rumania and with Serbia, in their escape from the Turkish yoke, and their recovery of their hitherto unredeemed provinces. For Armenia, in particular, he expressed the deepest sympathy, stopping to express a hope that America would yet determine to accept the mandate for the oppressed country. Then, as he went out into the street, he exchanged the applause of the Parliament for the applause of his fellow citizens, who accompanied him with every demonstration of confidence, as he walked home to his own house.

Medical Drive and the White House

It is a significant thing that some 50,000 druggists in the United States have been stirred to a group interest in the forthcoming contest for the national presidency. Heretofore drug store proprietors have not usually undertaken to participate in presidential elections as drug store proprietors. They have been accustomed to vote as individual citizens. They have expected members of other great groups to do the same, because they have understood the expression of preferential judgment on the basis of individual citizenship to be the usual and proper course under the American form of government. But the druggists have been led to see the thing in a new light because they are satisfied that the appearance of a medical doctor among the Republicans and a doctor's partisan among the Democrats, as prominent contestants for the presidential nomination, indicates nothing more definitely than that the American Medical Association is already actively participating in the presidential campaign, and that if the association proves influential enough to land one of its representatives in the White House, the interests of the druggists of the country will suffer. Thus we see, out in the open at last, the definite effort of one great group of voters to take over the government with the view to fostering a special interest, through control of the presidency, and this effort being met, potentially, by the counter-effort of another great group, in order that its own special interest may not be jeopardized by the success of the first.

So the druggists are up in arms against both the Republican General Wood and the Democratic Senator Owen. But if there is any real basis for their apprehension in this matter, their misgivings can hardly fail to start an echo in the thoughts of some hundreds of thousands of Americans who are not druggists, yet have reasons of their own for dreading any such American Medical Association government of the United States as the druggists now appear to see impending. For thousands of ordinary citizens, it is safe to say, have felt the hand of the allopathic American Medical Association in the activities of the Children's Bureau of the United States Department of Labor, in such fashion as to discourage any wish on their part to have the medical control of government strengthened and extended as it presumably would be if an allopathic medical partisan should be elevated to the presidency of the Nation.

Some idea of how these activities of the Children's Bureau are quietly seeking to extend themselves is to be gained by the reports of the hearing at Washington a few days ago, on the bill of the Hon. Morris Sheppard, Senator from Texas, "for the protection of maternity and infancy." The opposition developed by that hearing was the enlightening feature of it, for it emphasized the fact that the increasing assiduity of the Children's Bureau, ostensibly to promote health among the children of the country, had assumed the aspect of a nation-wide propaganda, tending to go beyond the scope of the authority actually conferred upon the bureau, and in practice highly objectionable to large numbers of people. The American people are discovering that while it may be well to have a care for the well-being of all children, this is not at all equivalent to saying that it is proper that the children of the country shall be practically given over into the hands of the state, or into the hands of a medical trust operating largely in furtherance of a special professional interest under a cloak of governmental authority. What the rank and file of the people feel in regard to this question is indicated not so much by the lengths to which the partisans of allopathic medicine have already gone, in imposing their particular health notions, as in the popular protests that have been aroused against such imposition. Such a protest was raised against the baby-weighing campaign of the Children's Bureau, a few months ago, that the Department of Labor felt itself bound to issue a statement advising the people that such weighing and inspection as was being carried on was "not compulsory." Yet the activities were carried on in such fashion that countless mothers and fathers had no other idea than that it was a government affair, and that therefore the individual family could have no option concerning it.

It is not so very long ago that a Japanese speaker on this subject at an American child welfare conference caused a stir by his matter-of-fact declaration that Japan is undertaking to build up state care of children by strengthening the family ties rather than by giving the children over into the control of the state. His idea was clearly in contrast with the trend of similar American activity. The American trend at this moment is definitely toward a vast establishment of physicians and nurses, clothed with state authority to enter schools, industrial establishments, and private homes, to make certain that the physical and mental treatment of children shall har-

monize with the teachings of one particular school of medicine. If this trend has not yet reached its full measure of effectiveness, it perhaps falls short, as the druggists of the country seem to believe, in about the proportion that the American Medical Association still falls short of establishing a representative or a member of their organization in the White House.

The Canadian Constitution

THE discussion which has been going on, for some time past, in Canada as to the desirability of securing a fundamental change in the Constitution, as established by the North America Act of 1867, has, so far, led to nothing very definite. As a matter of fact, changes in the Constitution are, of course, being quite frequently made. At the present moment, for instance, two government notices are before the Dominion House in which petition is made to the King that he consent to submit a measure to the Parliament of the United Kingdom designed to bring about two changes in the North America Act. One of these would empower the Canadian Government to remove judges owing to disability, whilst the other would render Canadian law operative extraterritorially, in the same way as if it had been enacted by the Parliament of Great Britain.

Now, like so much else in the Constitution of the British Commonwealth, such appeals through the King to the British Parliament for the sanction of certain actions are largely matters of form. It is just as unthinkable that the British Parliament should exercise its veto as it is that the Canadian Parliament should ever make a request that it was not well assured would be granted. The proposal, however, which is being at present discussed is one of very much more importance than the perhaps obvious developments which have been the order hitherto. As indicated by Mr. Mackenzie King, the leader of the Opposition in the Dominion House of Commons, some time ago, the idea is that the necessity for appeal to the British House of Commons should be abolished, and that Canada, through the Canadian Parliament, should be empowered, with the consent of the provinces, to amend her own Constitution.

It is fully recognized, of course, that if Canada should really desire to make such a change, the British Parliament would interpose no obstacle to its being effected. Canadian statesmen, however, as far as can be gathered, are by no means clear as to the advisability of any such alteration in the existing status. A fundamental change of the nature proposed is one of those questions much more easily favored at a distance than at close quarters. The exact, all-round thinking which must precede actual steps in such a matter may well occasion hesitancy. The process of first obtaining the consent of all the provinces, separately and collectively, to any change, and then of obtaining the assent of the British Parliament to that change, may be a complex and cumbersome process. But then, on the other hand, it is seen that the drastic changing of a constitution is not work to be lightly undertaken, and lightly carried through, and that, whether it is effected by an appeal to the British Parliament or by some other means, the process of making a change should be safeguarded against hurried conclusions and "snap" actions.

In any event, the opinion on the whole question of amending the Constitution, at the present time, expressed recently to a representative of The Christian Science Monitor in Ottawa by the Hon. C. Stewart, Premier of Alberta, contains some sound advice. Mr. Stewart deprecates haste. He points out that conditions in Canada, as elsewhere, are still to a large extent unsettled, and that in two or three years it will be a much simpler matter for the government to know what is really the will of the people.

In the Corn Belt

IN THE great corn belt of the United States, which, roughly, embraces the states of Illinois, Indiana, Iowa, Kansas, Missouri, and Nebraska, there recently began, as always when spring is well advanced, a season of great general activity. This intensive application to the chief object under consideration, the planting and cultivation of the Indian corn crop, will continue until the green stalks, just now beginning to show above the surface of the ground in the southernmost sections of the "belt," have stretched themselves up to the proud status where they are adorned with tassels, at which point the farmer regards the crop as "made," and retires from the fields with his teams and cultivators, or perhaps with tractors, and allows the ears to form and ripen undisturbed. In the section of the country indicated, corn has for many years been regarded as the chief cereal crop. There, indeed, corn is "king," as cotton is king in the states of the south, and as wheat was for many years the admitted king in the great valleys and prairies of the northern and northwestern sections of the United States.

There is a tinge of unmistakable romance which clings about the corn, whether in waving rows of green, with broadening spiral leaves reaching upward to the sunlight, or in shocks set in squares and platoons, its drabs deepening and the half revealed yellow of the ripened ears confirming the promise of the earlier season. It seems to be always of the ripened corn, perhaps with glowing pumpkins scattered here and there, hit or miss, throughout the field, that poets write. Even from the toiler's point of view there is nothing incongruous in this. He is willing to admit that the time for singing is perhaps after the work is done. But his chief pleasures are found, it seems, in the great activity of the long months of summer when here is no thought of frost upon stalk or vine. It might, indeed, seem to the present-day farmer, who finds the raising of a corn crop an intensely practical and engrossing occupation, that there must be some romance in the tradition that the American Indian was a successful producer of corn. In legend and story the earliest inhabitants of what is now known as the corn belt were not revealed as confirmed agriculturists. School books and histories have described them as excelling in fishing, hunting, lacrosse, archery, and horsemanship. The farmer who rises by the sun, or perhaps by a clock set to correspond with the daylight-saving rule now more or

less popular, may find it difficult to understand how the successful growing of corn ever was made to fit in with the supposed daily program of the original raisers of that cereal. The farmer on the broad, rolling prairies of the Mississippi Valley, and in the great corn-raising sections beyond, faces, on a summer morning in May or June, it may be, a cultivated field stretching out almost as far as the eye can see. This, he realizes, must be cared for unceasingly until the maturity of the crop is assured. There can be no playtime, no excursions, no picnics, until the great field is "laid by." Actually he has set his hand to the plow and cannot turn back.

But the reward of industry is certain. The time comes, as it always does, when the reckoning is made up, and it may be said that in no industry or undertaking is a stricter account kept between application and neglect than in the cornfield. The royal road to the rounded basket and the filled crib lies along the corn rows where, with plow and hoe, a cheerful, faithful guardianship is maintained during long weeks. Committed to that task the farmer of the corn belt is found today, unmindful of any distracting call, unresponsive even to the appeals of propagandists or the sophistries of office-seeking politicians. He has discovered a method, devoid of confusing and conflicting theories, by which a reasonable and a satisfying prosperity is assured.

Editorial Notes

DISPATCHES from the Orient are to the effect that the Japanese are preparing to take advantage of their position in Siberia to cut into the lumber traffic established between the Pacific coast and the Far East. It is reported that the Japanese have on hand large quantities of lumbering machinery which they will put into use as soon as Siberia is tranquil enough to admit of industrial undertakings. With cheap labor and shorter freight routes, they will cut far beneath the prices of the North American product. There is, however, this compensating phase of the situation, that since Siberia, it is said, possesses no suitable substitute for Douglas fir of British Columbia fir, and the Oriental market is based on that highly desirable class of lumber, there will still remain a large demand for the forest products of the American Pacific coast.

THE invasion of London from the provinces, on the day of the English cup final, was characterized by a spirit of contentment. Char-a-bancs after char-a-bancs full of men passed slowly through Piccadilly bearing the distinctive colors of the rival teams, quiet and contented on their way to the Tower of London, Westminster Abbey, or the Houses of Parliament, which had a particular attraction for the visitors from South Wales and Lancashire; it is calculated that between 3000 and 4000 cheery-faced young men were admitted, all with a potential seat in their decorated caps. One open char-a-banc brought thirty members of a local club by road, starting at 8:30 on Friday and arriving at 7 o'clock on Saturday. Those who reached Euston, King's Cross, and St. Pancras long before London was astir were still cheerful, nothing daunted by the drab depression of their surroundings. In fact, one, when asked to go further afield, replied contentedly, "Isn't this London? I've come up to see London, and I'm seeing it."

MEMBERS of the Lyceum Club in London learn with interest that when Sir Auckland Geddes arrived on the Cunarder Kaiserin Victoria, Miss Florence Parbury, a well-known member of the club, flew over the ship and dropped a bouquet of American Beauty roses. It was stated that Miss Parbury did war work in England, but that is not her only claim to fame. Traveling, climbing, writing, painting, in fact there seems to be very little that can be mentioned that this enterprising lady has not done, and if there were anything she had not done she would, no doubt, immediately carry out that concise motto, "Do it now."

THE decision just reached by the Standard Oil Company of New York to advance the wholesale price of gasoline from 28½ cents to 30 cents a gallon deserves a wide prominence. The advance makes an increase of 22 per cent since the beginning of the year. The earnings of the company were \$57.52 a share last year as against \$38.19 a share the year before; whilst the company's surplus in 1919 was \$31,165,109, as against \$19,642,387 in 1918. "The company," says one account of the matter, "gave no reasons for the increase." Then such information would surely have been entirely superfluous. There can be only one reason for such an advance. It is summed up the words "We can get it."

THOSE who remember the "Alger Series" of their boyhood days may find in some present-day situations duplicates of the heroes of volumes bearing titles such as: "From Call-Boy to President." On the Canadian Grand Trunk Railway, for instance, a real call-boy, who calls crews for real trains, recently drew \$218 as a month's pay, which is more than the chief clerk, under whom he works, receives. The boy works a regular eight-hour day in the morning and another in the afternoon, drawing time-and-a-half wages for the latter. The recent demand for an eight-hour-day doesn't seem to bother him. And he is probably one of many exceptions.

VERY likely the announcement that the aeroplane service of the United States Post Office Department is now completing its second year will come as a surprise to many of the country's citizens, almost bewildered in their effort to keep abreast of modern developments. There will be few, however, who fail to regard the 87 per cent performance that has been attained as measuring definite success for aerial mails. Wherever, about this time, examination papers are being marked, 87 per cent is equivalent to a "high pass." And for aerial service, of all things, that percentage can mean no less.

THERE was a great crowd every day at the sale of Sir Guy Laking's collection, at Christies, and, as usual, it was a social crowd, with well-known people all looking like their pictures in the papers. The most interesting lot to English eyes was the hilt of a civic sword believed to have belonged to the town of Canterbury, and made in the first half of the fifteenth century.